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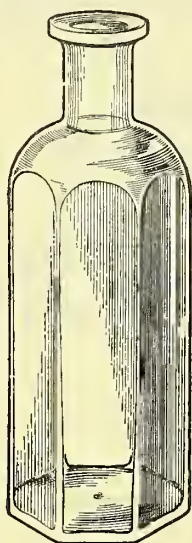
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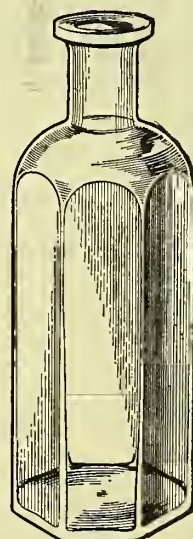
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Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE

Lautier Fils
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Schmoller & Bompard

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
Lautier Fils
London Essence Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

ETHERS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Hymans, H., & Co.

EXHIBITIONS

Japan-British, 1910

EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Gathergood's Exor.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Parke, Davis & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son
(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES

Brefft, E., & Co., Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Sangers
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

FILTERS (WATER)

Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

LESH GLOVES

Sangers

LYCATCHERS

Deansmere Manfg. Co.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Kay Bros., Ltd.

Smith, J. H., & Co.
Tunbridge & Wright

ODDS, INFANTS'

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Loftbouse & Saltmer
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

ODDS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bayer Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Burt, C. J.
Bvo, Ltd.
Callard & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co., Ltd.

FOODS, SPECIAL (continued)

Menley & James, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Wander, A.

FORMALDEHYDE

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

FRUIT CRYSTALS

Aerators, Ltd.

FRUIT SYRUPS

Idris & Co., Ltd.

FULLER'S EARTH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

FUMIGATORS

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

GELATIN AND GLUE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLASSWARE, CHEMICAL

Zahradnik, Jos.

GLAUBER'S SALT

Bramwell, E., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.

GLYCERIN

Boehm, F., Ltd.
Prlce's Patent Candle Co.

GLYCERIN PLANT

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

Pointet & Girard

GOLD PAINT

Judson, D., & Son

GRINDERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

GUMS

Fink, F., & Co.

HAIR PREPARATIONS

Anglo-Continental Trading Co.

Capsuloids (1909), Ltd.
Chsehrongh Manfg. Co.
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Eglossa Mfg. Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Herpioide Co.
John Strange Winter
Robare's Aureoline
Rowland, A., & Sons
To-Kalon Mfg. Co., Ltd.

HAT DYES

Whittaker & Co.

HAT RENOVATORS

Christy, T., & Co.

HEATING APPARATUS

Clark, S., & Co.
Wright, John, & Co.

HERBS

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Potter & Clarke

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Epps, James, & Co.
Keene & Asbwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

HOTELS

Esmond Hotel
Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin
Filter Co., Ltd.
Galen Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Hutobinson Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Tompkins, James, Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

INHALERS

Christy, T., & Co.
Sangers

INK

Bewley & Draper, Ltd.
Hickinson, A. B.

INSECTICIDES

Christy, Thos., & Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Vaporite-Strawson Co., Ltd.

INSECT POWDER

Boehm, F., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.

IODINE AND IODIDES

Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Morsan, T., & Son

ITROSYL

Fletober, Fletober & Co.

JARS AND POTS

Brefft, E., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Jobnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Lang, Jules, & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Potbs, H., & Co.
Renter, R. J.
Stipendium Stopper Co.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

LACTIC FERMENTS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Martindale, W.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Standard Tablet Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

LANOLINE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.

LARD

Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LINTS

Liverpool Lint Co.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.

LIQUORICE JUICE

Boehm, F., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fuerst Bros.
Hornor & Sone
Jackson, E. E.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORS, CONC., ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Fletober, Fletober & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Robinson, B., & Co.

LITHIA SALTS

British Drug Houses, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.

LOOFAHS

International Sponge Importers

LOZENGES

Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Jackson, E. E.
Meggeson & Co., Ltd.
Potter & Clarke
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper (Stokes)
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS

Henry, T. & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.

MENTHOL CONES

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons

MAILING CASES

Estes, E. B., & Sons

MARKING INK

Hickinson, A. (Bond's)

MEDICINE CHESTS

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Keene & Asbwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.

MALT EXTRACT AND PREPS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Blackie, R.

British DiaMalt Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Montgomery & Co., Ltd.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tolkien, C., & Co.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

MEASURES

Beaton & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

MEAT EXTRACTS

Armon & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Buvo, Ltd.

MERCURIALS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

METEOROLOGICAL SETS

Darton, F., & Co.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd.

MILK APPARATUS

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

MILK SUGAR

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

MINERAL WATERS AND SALTS

Apollinarie Co., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Findlater & Co., Ltd.
Hnghes, E. Griffiths
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.
Vichy (State Springs)

MIRRORS, TOILET

Sangers

MOTOR GOGGLES

Darton, F., & Co.

NAPHTHAS

Bart, Boulton & Haywood

OILS, ESSENTIAL

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chiris, Antoine
Dodge & Olcott Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hornor & Sons
Jackson, J., & Co.
Lautier Fils
Lhermie & Cie
London Essence Co.
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.
Pasquale, S. F. de, & Frate
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, W., & Son
Scheller, Emil, & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Schmoller & Bompard
Seymour, J.
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Todd, A. M., Co.
Whittaker, Arthur
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

OILS, FATTY, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.

OILS, MINERAL

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co.

OINTMENTS

Blackie, R.
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

OPTICAL GOODS

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Nitsobe & Günther
Raphael's, Ltd.

OTTO OF ROSE

Bontcheff & Kidoff
Reitmeyer & Co. (synthetio)
Scheller, Emil & Co.
Seraphimoff, S., & Co.
Sbipkoff & Co.

OPTICAL INSTRUCTION

British Optical Institute

ORANGE WINE

Melrose-Drover Co., Ltd.

PACKED GOODS

(See WHOLESALERS)

PALATINOLIDS

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

PAPER TUBES

O'Neill, S., & Sons, Ltd.

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Asche, C. F., & Co.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Denoual, J., & Co.

Epps, James, & Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb

Meggeson & Co., Ltd.

Warrick Bros.

PATENT AGENT

Barker, R. W.

PERFUMES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.

Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

Christy, T., & Co.

Chuit, Naef & Co.

Erasmic Co., Ltd.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Lescol Perfumery Co.

McCracken, J. & R.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Morison, G. H., & Co., Ltd.

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Quelch, H. C., & Co.

Southall Bros. & Barclay

Spencer, J., Son & Co.

To-Kalon Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Warrick Bros.

West, T., & Son

PERFUME MATERIALS

Bonteheff & Kidoff

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

Chiris, Antoine

Compagnie Morana

Lautier Fils

Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.

Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.

Scheller, Emil & Co.

Schimmel & Co.

Shipkoff & Co.

Spencer, J., Son & Co.

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PESSARIES

Burge, Warren & Ridgley

Rendell, W. J.

PETROLEUM EMULSION

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.

PHOTO. CHEMICALS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Merck, E.

PHOTO. ENLARGERS,**PRINTERS, &c.**

Express Developing Co.

Halifax Photographic Co.

PHOTO. GOODS

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.

Darton, F., & Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Halifax Photographic Co.

Ilford, Ltd.

Lennon, Ltd.

May, Roberts & Co.

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

PILL BOXES

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

PILL MAKERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Asche, C. F., & Co.

Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.

Davies, Sons & Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

McKesson & Robbins

Parke, Davis & Co.

Standard Tablet & Pill Co.

Wand Mfg. Co.

Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

PRINTERS

Dudley & Co.

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Harrison & Waide

Parkes, John, & Co.

Smith, W. H., & Son

Townsend, J., & Sons

PLASTERS

Alloock Mfg. Co.

Berliner, Arthur

Beiersdorf, P., & Co.

Dalmas A. de St., & Co.

Leslies, Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Solport Bros.

POLISHES (VARIOUS)

Bradley & Bourdas

Judson, Daniel, & Son

Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

POSTERS

Ford, Shapland & Co.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

Anglo-American Drug Co.

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.

Bayer Co., Ltd.

Beecham, T.

Beiersdorf, P., & Co.

Box, W. H.

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Burgess, E.

Capsuloids (1909), Ltd.

Chameleon Oil Co., Ltd.

Christy, T., & Co.

Coleman & Co., Ltd.

Congreve, G. T.

Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.

Curry, Henry

Daggett & Ramsdell

Daisy, Ltd.

Danyusz Virus, Ltd.

Da Silva & Co.

Davenport, J. T., Ltd.

Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd.

Denoual, J., & Co.

Ecosolent Compounds, Ltd.

Edwards, W., & Son

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Faulding, F. H., & Co.

Fellows' Syrup

Fennings, Alfred

Ferris & Co.

Fulford, C. E., Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Gordon, Murray & Co., Ltd.

Guy's Tonic Co.

Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.

Henry, T. & W.

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Hughes, E. Griffiths

Iochthol Co.

International Chemical Co.

Iron-Ox Rem. Co., Ltd.

Kay Bros., Ltd.

Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.

Lalor's, Dr., Phosphodyns

Lambert Pharmacal Co.

Lofthouse & Saltmer

Lorimer & Co., Ltd.

Martindale, W.

May, Roberts & Co.

Menley & James, Ltd.

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Odol Chemical Works

Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.

Pedery Co.

Phillips, Chas H., Chem. Co.

Quinine Bitters Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Reitmeyer & Co.

Resinol Chemical Co.

Sangers'

Schimmel & Co.

Scott & Bowne, Ltd.

Squire & Sons

Standard Tablet & Pill Co.

Stedman's Teething Powders

Thermogene Co., Ltd.

Thompson & Capper

Voss & Co.

Walker & Son

Wilcox, Jozean & Co.

Zimmermann, A. & M.

Zotos, Ltd.

(See also DENTIFRICES and TOILET

ARTICLES)

PULVELLÆ

Warrick Bros.

PULVERETTES

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

PUMPS

Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

QUININE AND SALTS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

Pointet & Girard

RAPE OILS

Hull Oil Mfg. Co.

RAZORS

Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co.

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

International Distributing Co.

RESINS AND RESINOLDS

Allen, S., & Sons, Ltd.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Morson, T., & Son

Ransom, W., & Son

Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

RENNET

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland

Oldfield, Patkinson & Co.

RESPIRATORS

Zimmer & Co.

RUBBER GOODS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Daval Rubber Co.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

Galen Mfg. Co.

Haywood, J. H.

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Hutchinson Co.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co.

Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

SACCHARIN

Sacocharin Corporation, Ltd.

SALICIN

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

SAMPLE CASES

Keane, Thomas

SANTONIN

Smith, B. A., & Co.

SAPONIN

Field, C. W.

Shamer, Dr. R.

SAUCES

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

SCALE PREPARATIONS

Morson, T., & Son

SCALES, WEIGHING

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Parnall & Sons, Ltd.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

SEA SALT

Tidman & Son, Ltd.

SEA-SICKNESS REMEDY

Zotos, Ltd.

SELTZOGENES

Aerators, Ltd.

SERUMS AND ANTITOXINS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

American Animal Therapy Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Schimmel & Co.

Wilcox, Jozean & Co.

SHARES

MoAdam & Tnokniss

SHEEP-DIPS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

SHOP-FITTING

Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.

Bowling & Son

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Mills, H.

Parnall & Sons, Ltd.

Rudduck & Co.

Sangers'

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

SOAPS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Armour & Co., Ltd.

Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.

Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.

Erasmic Co., Ltd.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd.

International Distributing Co.

Lescol Perfumery Co.

Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

Pears, A. & F., Ltd.

Peat Products (Sphagnol), Ltd.

Price's Patent Candle Co.

Shaw, Henry, & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

SODA FOUNTAINS

British Automatic Aerators, Ltd.

SOAP PLANT

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

SOAP MATERIALS

Armour & Co., Ltd.

Chiris, Antoine

SOAPS, MEDICATED

Armour & Co., Ltd.

Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.

Calvert, F. C., & Co.

Lambert Pharmacal Co.

Resinol Chemical Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

SODIUM BICARBONATE

Bronner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

STILLS, ESSENTIAL OIL
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.**SYNTHETIC REMEDIES**Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Boehringer, C. H., Sohn
Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd.
Reitmeyer & Co.
Wolfensberger, J. H., & Co.**SYPHONS,**Aerators, Ltd.
Barnett & Foster
Bremitt, E., & Co., Ltd.
Camwal, Ltd.
Idris & Co., Ltd.**SYRINGE CASES**

Estes, E. B., & Sons

SYRUPS, MEDICINALChemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Fellows' Med. Mfg. Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co., Ltd.
Squire & Sons**TABLETS, COMPRESSED**Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Jackson, E. E.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Thompson & Capper
Wand Manufacturing Co.
Wander, A.**TABLOID PRODUCTS**

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

TARTARIC ACIDBritish Drug Houses, Ltd.
Boehringer, C. H., Sohn
O'Neill, Samuel, & Sons, Ltd.**TIN BOXMAKERS**Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Huntley, Boorne & Stevens**TOILET PAPER**Ford, Shapland & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
O'Neill, Samuel, & Sons, Ltd.
Townsend, J., & Sons**TELEPHONE CAPS**

Jeyes Sanitary Compound Co.

TELESCOPES

Darton, F., & Co.

TOBACCO"Pinoza" Depot
Singleton & Cole, Ltd.**TOFFEE**

Meggeson & Co., Ltd.

TOILET ARTICLESAllen & Hanbury's, Ltd.
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co.
Bash & Co.
Beetham, M., & Son
Berliner, Arthur
Blackie, R.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Daggett & Ramsdell
Daisy, Ltd.
Edwards' Harlene Co.
Egglossa Mfg. Co.
Erasmo Co., Ltd.
Eucryl, Ltd.
Fullford, C. E., Ltd.
Hall & Ruckel
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
John Strange Winter
Lloyd, A., & Co.
Lloyd, A. S. (Hovenden)
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Marshalls, Ltd.
Morison, G. H., & Co., Ltd.
Mysantal Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Papier Poudré, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Rowland, A., & Sons
Sangers'
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Shaw, Henry, & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
To-Kalon Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Velvix Toilet Co.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.**TRADE-MARKS AGENTS**Barker, R. W.
Ford, Shapland & Co.**TOOTH-BRUSH CASES**

Southall Bros., & Barolay, Ltd.

TOOTH STOPPING

Stevens, P. A.

TRUSSESBailey, W. H., & Son
Haywood, J. H.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.**TUBED SPECIALITIES**Christy, T., & Co.
Marshalls, Ltd.
Sangers'**TURNED WOOD BOTTLES**

Estes, E. B., & Sons

VALUERSAlexander, H. P.
Baker, P. C.
Berdoe & Fish
Brett & Co.
Orridge & Co.
Smith, Fredk. W.
Tomlinson, T., & Son**VASELINE**

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

VERMIN-KILLERSDanyasz Virus, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Farmer, F., & Co.
Harker, Stagg, & Morgan
Kay Bros. Ltd.**VETERINARY MEDICINES**Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.
John, H. O.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Walker, Troke & Co.
Wand Mfg. Co.
Wilson Vet. Mfg. Co.
Young, W. F.**VACCINES**Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb**VANILLA**

Dodge & Olcott Co.

VINEGAR

Grimble & Co.

WATERS, CONCENTRATEDChemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.**WAXES**

Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.

WEED-KILLERS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS

Farnall & Sons, Ltd.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTSAllen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co.
Baiss Bros., & Stevenson, Ltd.
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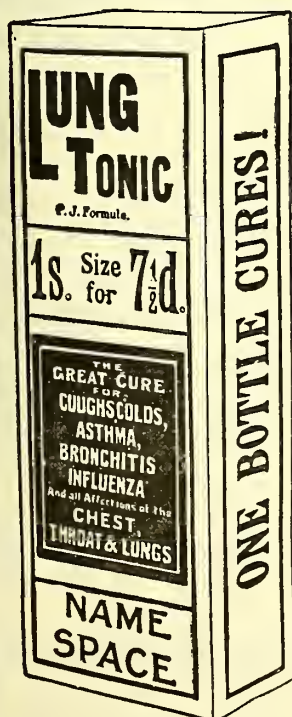
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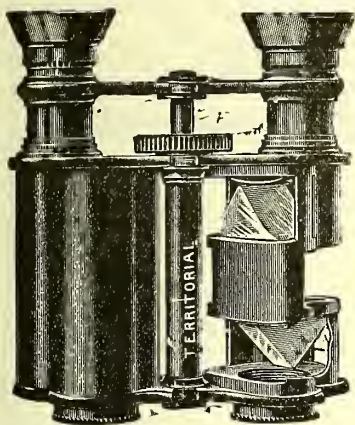
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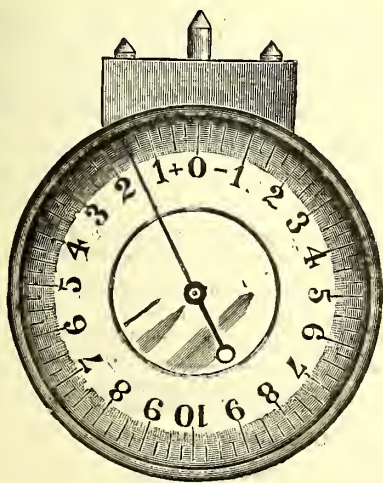


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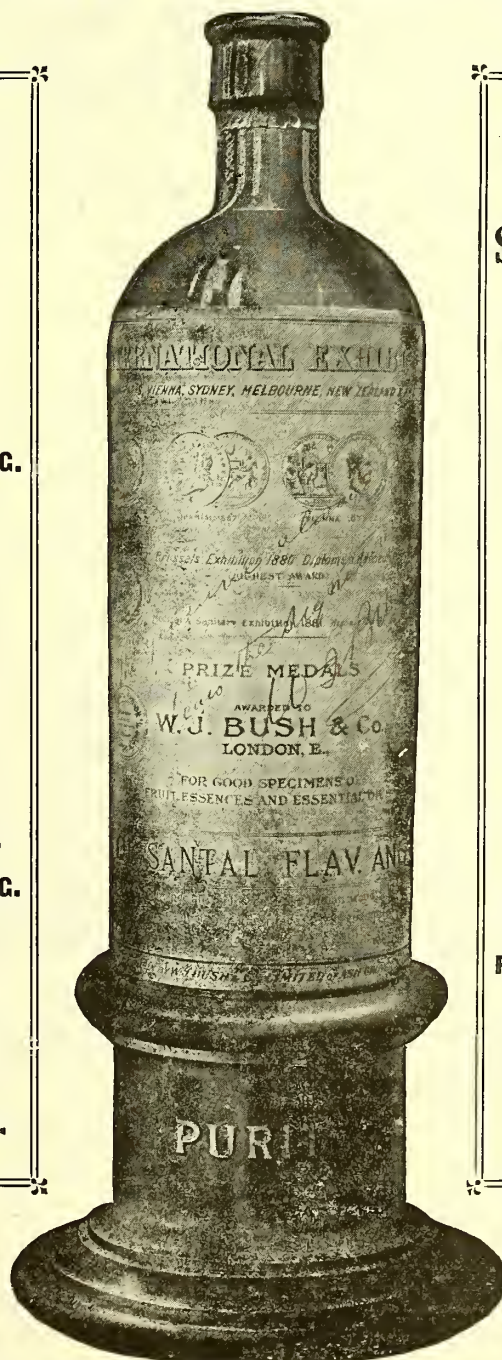
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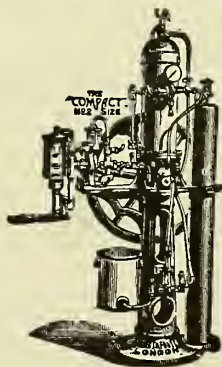
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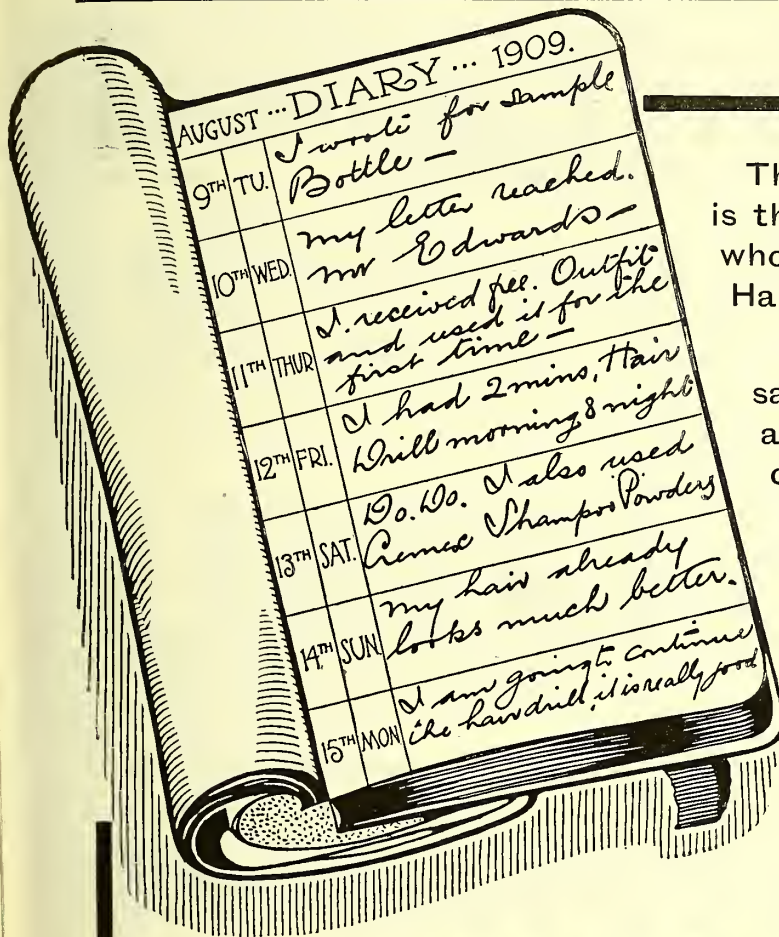
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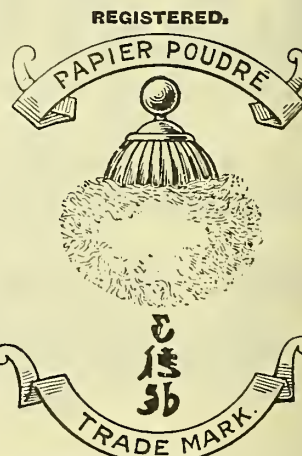
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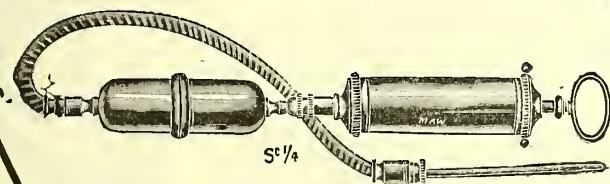
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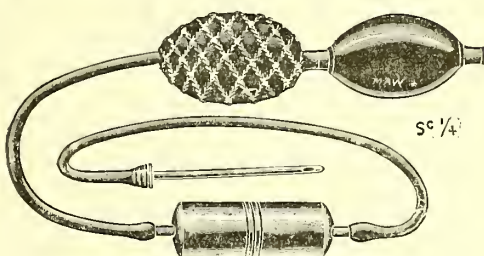


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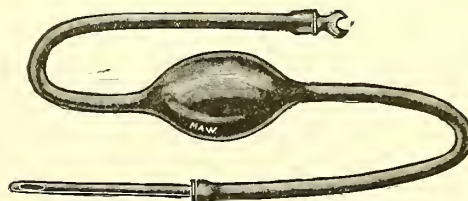


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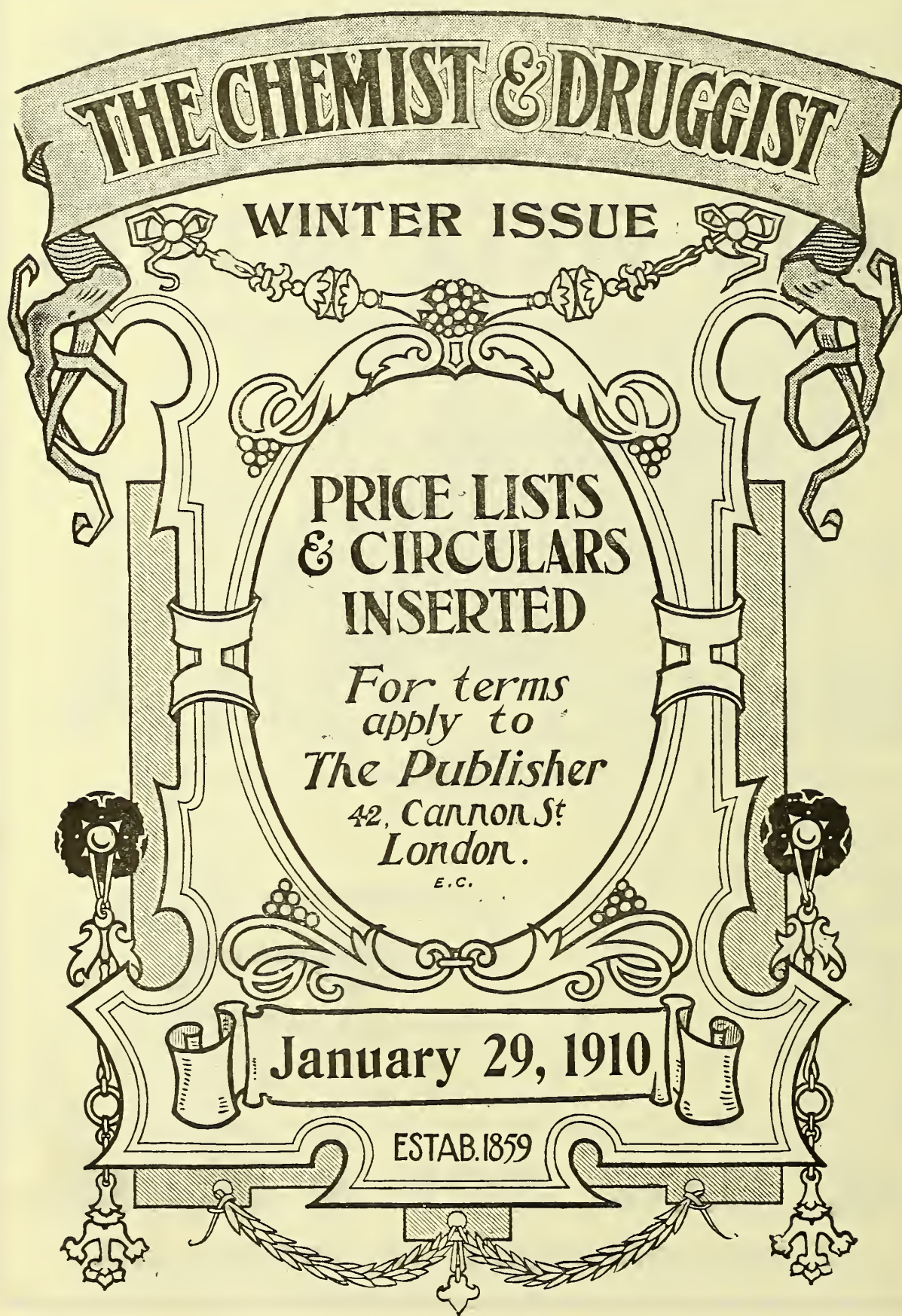


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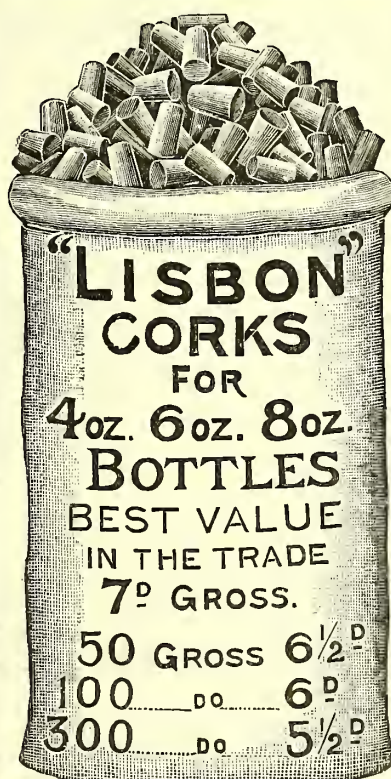
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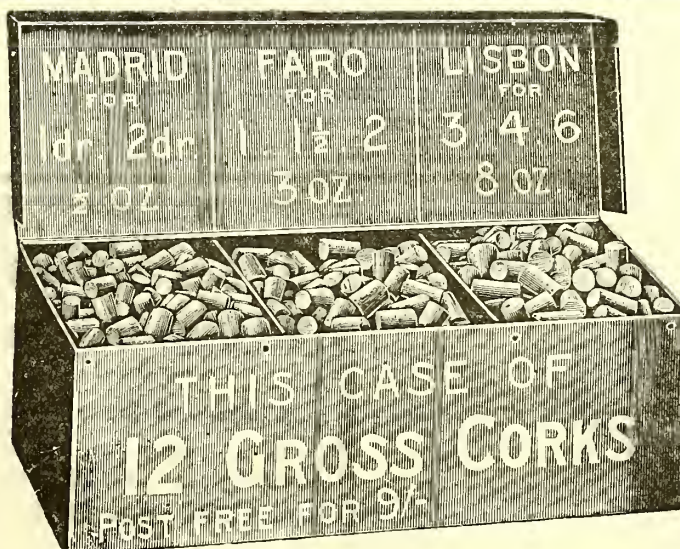
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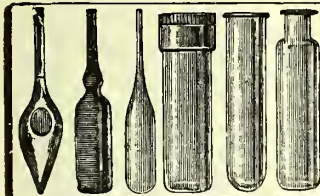
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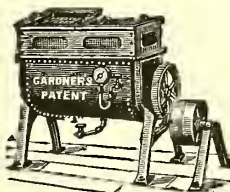
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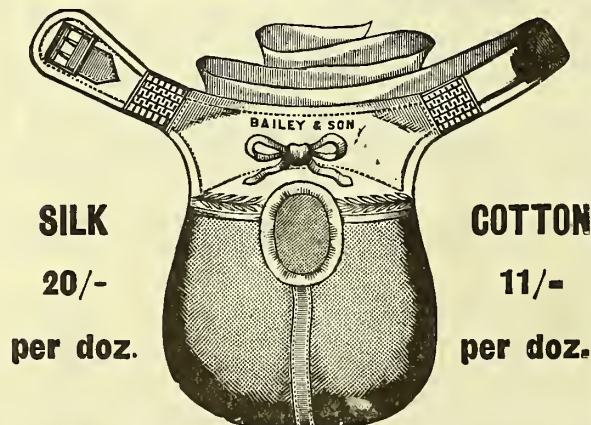
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Fig. 955.

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8 x 10 " ...	3 8 " ...	3 2 " ...	0 10 " ...
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8 x 14 " ...	4 9 " ...	4 2 " ...	0 11 " ...
10 x 12 " ...	4 9 " ...	4 2 " ...	0 11 " ...
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Fig. 957.

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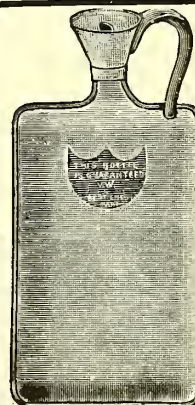
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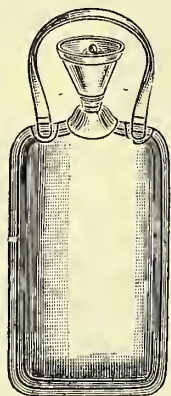
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and Black Currant
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WE ARE COMING NEAR

the date when we will have to close down our Special Issue for press. The Publisher therefore desires to remind those firms who have not already given their instructions for advertising space that

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25th,

is positively the latest date for receiving copy for the

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**WINTER
ISSUE**

1910.

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Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Another exercise in qualitative analysis is announced (p. 98).

Mr. G. E. Oliver continues his communications on South African plants. The one figured and described on p. 117 is *Xanthorylum capense*.

Interesting observations on ext. hydrastis canad. liq. and spt. æther. nitrosi are given in Southall's Laboratory Report and abstracted on p. 112.

The New English Dictionary latest pharmaceutical words are between Romanity and Roundness, and the monographs are epitomised on p. 111.

Argentine trade in chemicals, medicines, perfumery, and toilet-articles is important, but figures in regard to it are seldom available. We give the latest on p. 115.

Further correspondence in regard to the views of Parliamentary candidates on pharmacy legislation will be found on p. 128. In this connection read the article on p. 114.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour, of Glasgow, writes pleasantly in regard to counter etiquette and ethics which, he considers, should be observed by pharmacists. This paper begins on p. 118.

The shaky laboratory table in the pharmaceutical examination laboratory at Edinburgh is questioned by "Xrayser II." (p. 111), but a correspondent says he has recollections of it (p. 129).

The Week's News.

Feeding-bottles with tubes are now illegal in France (p. 101).

The pass lists of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland are on p. 100.

The Chemists' Ball on Wednesday was attended by 150 persons (p. 120).

The Parliamentary election results as far as they bear upon pharmacy are referred to on p. 121.

A Castlereas trader who gave washing-soda for Glauber's salt has had to pay 30l. for the mistake (p. 100).

Judge Rentoul, of the City of London Court, has made some pertinent observations regarding the committal of debtors. See p. 98.

Lists of foods and other dietetic or digestive preparations which are exempt or liable to medicine stamp-duty in Cape Colony will be found on p. 102.

A modification of the Australian Commonwealth regulation as regards alkaloidal medicines and new N.S.W. Pure Food Act Regulations are mentioned on p. 101.

A chemist's assistant has recovered a month's wages and 2l. 2s. from a Teddington chemist who engaged him but did not carry out the engagement (p. 106).

The bankruptcy of W. Caudery & Co. is the heaviest we have had to deal with for many years. Particulars of the examination of the sole partner are given on p. 106.

Another set of census of production tables has been issued. They deal with engineering and the leather trades, and show how much British and how much foreign products are used in this country (p. 98).

Our legal reports are numerous and exceptionally important this week, especially the argument in the Dublin High Court on the Dentists Act cases—*Barnes v. Brown* and *Bellerby v. Hayworth*. This report begins on p. 103.

The separation of simple emulsions of oil and water is not such a simple matter as would be supposed. Mr. Hatschek, who lectured on this subject before the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, finds the simplest method to be a magnesium or calcium-carbonate filter (p. 121).

Trade and Market Matters.

The causes of the advance in linseed and cottonseed oils are the subject of an interesting article on p. 113.

Election results have attracted more attention in the "Lane" than business, and the week has been uninteresting. Santonin has advanced 2s. 6d., and ipecacuanha is fully 3d. to 6d. dearer; other changes which are of less significance include an advance in vanilla castor oil, ammonia sulphate, and isinglass. Copper sulphate and turpentine are lower (p. 124).

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

All communications for this section should be addressed thus "Corner for Students," *The Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, marked "Corner for Students" on the top left-hand corner) will be received up to Tuesday, January 25, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, February 5. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The analysis announced above forms the fourth exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*. Students who adopt a *nom de plume* must adhere to it throughout the tournament.

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

The Clothworkers' Company has sent 100*l.* to the building fund of the Institute of Chemistry.

The Barnet factory of Messrs. W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing opticians, 313 High Holborn, London, W.C., was destroyed by fire on January 14. The damage is estimated at 20,000*l.*

In the Divorce Court last week, Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane granted to Mr. William Storey, a chemist's assistant at Louth, a divorce from his wife, on the ground of misconduct with Mr. George Hewins, at Lincoln, last September.

The following notices of application under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act have been lodged with the local authorities: John Harman & Son, florists, 24 Grange Road, Ramsgate; and E. Dixon & Sons, seedsmen, 23 and 24 George Street, St. Albans.

The contributions towards the fund that is being raised for Mr. H. W. Cox by Alderman Sir William Treloar now reach 488*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Mr. J. R. Bailey, Hon. Secretary of the St. Vincent Association, of which Mr. Cox is a member, has issued a special appeal for assistance in this case.

Sir James Dewar, who has been experimenting for some years with the hot mineral waters of Bath, announces that krypton and xenon, which Professor Moureu and Professor Lepage have discovered in the waters of Aix-les-Bains, Saint Honoré, and some other French springs, have been separated from the gases given off from the King's spring at Bath.

The Radium Bank of Great Britain has been established in temporary premises at 56 Moorgate Street, London, E.C. The permanent offices are expected to be opened in the neighbourhood of Cavendish Square within the next six months. It is proposed to keep in stock some 50,000*l.* worth of radium, which may be hired by physicians in quantities from 10 to 100 milligrams. The hire for the largest quantity is stated to be 40*l.* for the first day (2½ per cent. of the value), and 3*l.* for each subsequent day.

At the installation meeting of the Bolingbroke Lodge, No. 2417, held at Stanley's Masonic Hall, Lavender Hill, London, S.W., on January 13, Bro. W. H. Goy, M.P.S., Battersea Risc, was appointed S.W.; Bro. Wilshire, dentist, J.D.; W. Bro. W. G. Boswell, P.M., L.R., P.Z., veterinary surgeon, being reappointed secretary. Among the numerous and brilliant assembly were W. Bro. Geo. Stevens (W. J. Bush & Co.), W. Bro. S. V. Brook, chemist and druggist, Lavender Hill, Past Masters. Bro. Charles Morrell, chemist and druggist, Clapham, is a member of the Lodge.

The inquiry at Kenilworth, on January 14, into the death of Mr. James Beckett, chemist and druggist, Kenilworth (C. & D., January 15, p. 72), was adjourned for an analysis of the stomach-contents. Mrs. Beckett deposed that deceased was accustomed to taking veronal for insomnia, usually in 10-grain doses. He had taken cocaine occasionally as a tonic. Her husband had not been in good health, but did not suffer from business worries. A drayman stated that he found a bottle marked "Poison" a few yards from the body of the deceased. The bottle had contained prussic acid. Dr. Willmot deposed that there were no signs of poisoning, and it would be impossible to say if death was due to poison without analysis of the stomach-contents.

Analysts' Affairs.

The Deptford analyst examined during the last quarter two samples each of castor oil and glycerin. All were found to be genuine.

The Leeds analyst reports that during the last quarter thirteen genuine cream-of-tartar samples were analysed. One sample of sweet spirit of nitre was also examined, and found to be only one-seventh of the legal strength.

The General Purposes Committee of the Surrey County Council recommended the appointment of Mr. J. J. Lloyd as analyst under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, with a retaining fee of 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum, 1*l.* 1*s.* for each full analysis, and 10*s.* 6*d.* for each sample requiring a single determination, the retaining fee to cover the first twelve samples of each year. A suggestion that the analyses should be undertaken by the staff at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, in order to save the analyst's fees, was considered impracticable.

County Court Commitments.

An important statement about County Court committals was made on Tuesday by Judge Rentoul, K.C., in the City of London Court. He regretted that during the past year it had been proved to his satisfaction, at any rate, that the Court had been misled in regard to making committal orders. The Court had made 490 committal orders during the past year, of which 349 were issued. Out of those, fourteen men actually went to prison, which showed that fourteen orders were improperly made, because imprisonment for debt is not allowed in England. Committal orders should only be made when the Court is convinced that a debtor has plenty of money to pay his debts and refuses to do so. No man goes to prison for debt unless he cannot help it. Each of those fourteen men was wrongly sent to prison. Therefore, he must be very cautious in making such orders. There are, he added, many retail firms in the area of that court who have never once asked for a committal order against their customers during the eight years he had sat there; while there are others who obtain orders against sixty or seventy of their customers every year. In future he would make no committal orders without the clearest possible evidence of means. He did not want to stigmatise any particular house, but some firms were so perpetually coming to that court that they must be doing a class of business that could not be defensible or proper.

Census of Production.

The Board of Trade have issued a further set of preliminary tables summarising the results of the returns received under the Census of Production Act, 1906 [Cd. 5005]. This Blue-book contains particulars relating to shipbuilding-yards and marine-engineering works (private and Government), engineering factories (including electrical engineering), cycle and motor factories, leather factories (tanning and dressing), and paper-making factories. About 13,000 schedules were issued to firms engaged in these industries, which employed in 1907 an average of over 750,000 persons.

and produced a total output which represented a net addition of over eighty millions sterling to the value of the materials used. "The Times" states that

"As far as the five trades now dealt with are concerned, a calculation based on the census of production returns and the imports and exports for 1907 gives the following interesting deductions. On the grand total of production 30 per cent. was exported and 70 per cent. consumed at home. Imports of like manufactured goods were as 15 per cent. to the 100 per cent. of British production. Home consumption, arrived at by adding British production to imports and subtracting exports, equals 73 per cent."

Contracts.

Barnsley Town Council.—Mr. J. W. Moorhouse, Ph.C., Barnsley, for a year's supply of drugs to the Kendray and Small-pox Hospitals.

Admiralty.—Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., J. G. Ingram & Son, P. B. Cow & Co., and North British Rubber Co., Ltd., for air and water beds.

Lowestoft Town Council.—Mr. R. Bush, chemist and druggist, Lowestoft, for the half-yearly supply of chemists' goods to the Sanatorium.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—The Local Government Board have allowed the managers to obtain drugs from the Society of Apothecaries for a further period of twelve months "on the distinct undertaking that the managers will at once consider the matter with a view to devising a scheme which will not necessitate such a departure from the regulations in the future." At the meeting of the Asylums Board on January 15 the Contracts Committee recommended the acceptance of the Society of Apothecaries' tender until December 31. The recommendation was agreed to without comment.

Birmingham Notes.

"Brompton cough-lozenges" are being sold by the grocers in this district, and can be obtained at a local post-office.

Shortly after midnight on January 12 the fire-brigade was called to Messrs. Newton's, wholesale chemists, 15 Holt Street, Birmingham, to subdue flames due to closeness of timber to a flue. The fire was promptly subdued and the damage done was not great.

At the Midland Institute annual exhibition and festival Messrs. Stanley Belcher & Mason exhibited physical apparatus and other interesting objects. There were also the metallic ribbon machinery and a choice selection of ancient herbals written in various foreign languages, in Latin, and in English.

Sheffield Notes.

The Sheffield University is now associated with the Imperial College of Science and Technology (the only provincial University so distinguished), the metallurgical department of the University being now recognised as in association with the College.

The winter sales are now in full blast. Messrs. John Walsh, Ltd., of High Street, devote one of their multifarious departments to drugs, etc. One page in the sale catalogue relates to "Toilet requisites, drugs, perfumery, wines, etc.," and contains but few exciting items, soaps, perfumery, and toilet requisites occupying a large amount of the space. Gamgee tissue at 1s. 6d. per lb., Parrish's chemical food at 7½d. per lb., Apenta water at 10s. 6d. per doz., and Hunyadi-János water at 11s. 6d. per doz. are specimen prices.

The Corporation Health Committee have adopted new regulations as to cleansing and disinfection in connection with parasitic mange in horses, etc. Three alternatives are provided—viz., (a) A 1-per-cent. (minimum) solution of chloride of lime containing not less than 30 per cent. of available chlorine; (b) A 5-per-cent. (minimum) solution of carbolic acid (containing not less than 95 per cent. of actual carbolic acid); (c) A disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency to the above-mentioned solution of carbolic acid. Disinfectants *b* and *c* are to be followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash.

Earlier Closing.

The controversy in Monmouthshire regarding earlier closing by chemists is still raging, and Mr. J. Menhinick, chemist and druggist, Newport, states that a letter from the Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association to him

contains the passage: "A closing order cannot require a chemist's shop to be closed altogether, but it may impose conditions which must be observed while it is kept open after the closing hour." Mr. Menhinick quotes *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* 1910, p. 463, in support of his contention that a closing order could not apply to the sale of medicines and medicinal and surgical appliances, and he maintains that chemists can "keep open shop" in its fullest sense. Mr. Menhinick emphasises the need for co-operation rather than coercion in the movement. However, an equally tenacious feeling exists that the Early Closing Act may be adopted by chemists. It is pointed out that it is evident a chemist's shop is not open to the fullest extent when a closing order "may impose conditions."

Football.

School of Pharmacy F.C. v. Nestanglo F.C.—This match was played at Shepherd's Bush on January 15 under adverse weather conditions. Hawley scored shortly after the start for the visitors, but no more goals resulted in the give-and-take play continuing until the interval. After half-time rain fell more heavily, and a second goal fell to Nestanglo. The Square soon replied, Hall scoring from a pass by Purcell. The visitors having added a third goal, the game ended in semi-darkness, the score being: Nestanglo, 3 goals; Square, 1 goal.

Various Charges.

At Reading on January 11, Julia Maude Wright was granted a separation order from her husband, George Wright, described as a chemist's assistant. The Bench directed defendant to pay his wife 15s. per week.

At the Thames Police Court on January 17, John F. Malyers and William Baas, firemen, belonging to the s.s. *Batavier II.*, were each fined 25/., or in default one month's hard labour, for smuggling saccharin. The saccharin was found on the accused and another 3 lb. on the vessel.

At the Central Criminal Court on January 14, John Brown (25), barman, James Smith (42), porter, and George Aldous (28), dealer, were sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing a safe from Goswell Road post-office (*C. & D.*, 1909, II., p. 920). On the same indictment, Hugh Owens (37), tinsmith, and Thomas Brennan (39), porter, were sent for terms of penal servitude of four years and three years respectively; while David Donahue received eighteen months' hard labour.

The Week's Poisonings.

Seven fatalities, including three misadventures, have been recorded from poisoning during the week.—Jessie Thomas (60) poisoned herself at Hull by taking *ammonia*. Deceased dreaded going into the workhouse.—Joseph Dennison (76) died at Debden through mistaking some meal containing *arsenic* (rat poison) for fine oatmeal and using a quantity to thicken his porridge. The arsenical meal was kept in a golden syrup tin, with the word "Poison" written on the label, among several similar tins containing household articles of food.—An overdose of *laudanum* caused the death of Harrison A. Tayler, commercial traveller, Lincoln.—This case was also taken by John Sullivan (33), of Brighton. A local chemist supplied deceased with 1 oz. of laudanum. The jury found an open verdict.—A similar verdict was recorded at the inquiry into the death of Ada Suggitt (46), Bradford, who was found suffering from the effects of laudanum-poisoning. Deceased had been drinking heavily.—"Death from heart-failure consequent upon *narcotic-poisoning*" was the verdict returned by a Scarborough jury at the inquest on a lady named Hewtson. The medical evidence disclosed the fact that a number of drugs were concealed in the bed, apparently to be used for insomnia.—At Scamer, Bertha Papworth (26), nurse, took a poisonous tablet for making antiseptic solution instead of a cascara tablet. Death by misadventure was the verdict returned by the jury.

AN EDITOR, who does not mind a joke at his own expense, says he went into a chemist's shop recently and asked for some morphine. The assistant objected to giving it without a prescription. "Why," asked the editor, "do I look like a man who would kill himself?" "I don't know," said the assistant; "if I looked like you I should be tempted."

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following are the results of the recent examinations :

Pharmaceutical Licence.—The following have passed : Kathleen Mary Raverty, Bray, co. Wicklow ; George Hutton, Blackrock, co. Dublin ; William O'Connor Hunt, Newtonsandes, co. Kerry ; Michael Leahy, Kilmallock, co. Limerick ; John Robert Coleman, Bailieborough, co. Cavan ; Patrick Joseph Burns, Limerick ; Thomas George Whitcroft, Clontibret, co. Monaghan ; Aaron Harmel, Rathmines, co. Dublin (Elizabeth Mary Roe, Dundalk=Michael Dore, Templeglantine, co. Limerick). Twelve candidates have been rejected.

Registered Druggists.—The following have passed : William Gardiner, Whitehead, co. Antrim ; William Wallace, Belfast. Four candidates have been rejected.

Pharmaceutical Assistant.—The following have passed : Charles Henry Fielding, Cork ; and Denis McCarthy, Youghal. One candidate has been rejected.

Brevities.

Mr. E. W. Allsom, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed., and pharmaceutical chemist, St. Patrick's Place, Cork, has been appointed medical attendant to the Incorporated Y.M.C.A., of Cork.

Some boys at the Mountjoy School, Dublin, were igniting phosphorus in oxygen, on January 14, when an explosion took place which smashed two windows and severely injured a boy's hand.

On January 14 some boxes of boot-paste became accidentally ignited in the establishment of Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson & Co., wholesale druggists, Capel Street, Dublin. The staff promptly extinguished the fire.

Dr. Ninian M. Falkiner, L.P.S.I., mentions in "The Lancet" (January 15, p. 207) a harmless hair-dye consisting of 1 dr. of bismuth nitrate dissolved in 1 oz. of glycerin and made up to 10 oz. with water. This is first applied, then followed with sodium-sulphide solution, or with a solution of thio-urea, which turns the hair black.

Chemist Councillors.

The Urban Council elections in Ulster on January 15 ended in the victory of several of the candidates belonging to the drug-trade. At Newcastle, co. Down, Mr. R. Hastings, J.P., registered druggist, was elected. Mr. Robt. E. McCartney, pharmaceutical chemist, The Diamond, Coleraine, retained his seat. In Belfast Mr. Samuel Hill, registered druggist, 27 Belmont Road, was not so fortunate, being beaten in Windeor Ward. Mr. Jas. Allen, pharmaceutical chemist, Bow Street, Lisburn, who was a candidate for the local Urban Council, withdrew the day after he had been nominated. Mr. D. Stewart, registered druggist, Roden Street, Belfast, was also beaten. Mr. William McCarthy, pharmaceutical chemist, Dublin, has been returned as representative of Clontarf on the City Council. Mr. P. J. English, pharmaceutical chemist, Mullingar, has been elected a Town Commissioner.

Irish Manufactures.

The Carrick-on-Suir Guardians, at their meeting on January 10, were passing the accounts when one of the Guardians called attention to the fact that a payment was being made to Mr. J. Tyrrie Turner, The Medical Hall, Carrick-on-Suir, and he demanded to know why these drugs had not been bought from a Nationalist and native of the town. Other Guardians followed in the same strain, but the Workhouse Master pointed out that the drugs required could not be obtained at any other shop in the town. A motion was carried that extra medical requisites and drugs must be got in future at Dr. Murphy's.

At a meeting last week of the Council of the Irish Industrial League, Dublin, the Secretary read a letter from Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd., London, with reference to the use by the company of the word "Ireland" on the boxes containing their goods sent from England to Ireland. Messrs. Jeyes stated that the title is stencilled on boxes

to distinguish those intended for their Irish trade from those used for Great Britain. The Council suggested that another means should be devised to distinguish the boxes. The alleged misuse of the title "Tara Hall Irish Violet Perfume" by Mr. Gustave Boehm, London, together with the representation of a shamrock, on a label, was discussed by the Council. Mr. Boehm has undertaken to cease using the label in question.

The Council of the Dublin Industrial Development Association has resolved to communicate with the various hospital boards in Dublin with a view to furnishing a list of contract articles that are obtainable of Irish manufacture.

Dispenser Appointed.

At a meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians last week a committee considered a recommendation of the medical officers to appoint a dispenser at the Springfield Road dispensary station, which is at present undertaken by the medical officers. It is estimated that there would be about 3,500 patients yearly, and over 26,000 prescriptions to be compounded. The committee unanimously agreed that a dispenser should be appointed, and decided to recommend that Mr. Joseph Ritchie, who at present is compounding in Rumford Street dispensary, should be appointed to act in a similar capacity in Springfield Road dispensary, and be paid at the rate of 52*l.* per annum for these extra services.

Washing-soda for Glauber's Salt.

At Castlereagh Quarter Sessions on January 11, Michael Kelly, Tuberrod, sued Thomas Loftus, Castlereagh, for 30*l.* loss sustained through plaintiff having sold him washing soda in place of Glauber's salt, which was administered to some cattle. Kelly is the shopkeeper against whom damages were obtained by a farmer for selling washing soda in place of Glauber's salt (*C. & D.*, October 30, 1909, p. 665). Kelly obtained the salt from Loftus, and the present action was for loss sustained in consequence of Loftus's mistake. The Judge gave a decree for 30*l.*, and costs.

Ether-drinking.

A case was heard at Cookstown Petty Sessions on January 14, when a married woman named McGarog was shown to have been an habitual ether-drinker for the seven years that she had been married. The husband said that his wife spent 2*s.* 6*d.* on ether in the week out of the 13*s.* a week he gave her. A clergyman who also gave evidence said he saw ether bottles in her house, and one of the bottles had the name of a chemist on it. The court sent the defendant for trial on the charge of ill-treating her children. The Magistrates passed a resolution asking the Lord Lieutenant "to so amend the law scheduling ether as a poison as to make it compulsory on the chemist to keep a record of the purchases and the quantities purchased, as is done in the case of many poisons, or, if practicable, to limit any one sale to a small quantity."

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. John Strachan, chemist and druggist, Jedburgh, seconded the nomination of Lord Henry Scott as Unionist candidate for Roxburghshire.

The Chairman of the Dunfermline Co-operative Society stated at a meeting of the members that the turnover in the drug department increased 13 per cent. last year.

The Bon-Accord Fish Oil Co. is to start a cod-liver oil factory in Old Ford Road, Aberdeen, and the Town Council has remitted an application from the company to the Public Health Committee.

Edinburgh.

The manufacture of vulcanite combs is about to be revived by the North British Rubber Co., Ltd., which has purchased the Scottish Vulcanite and Celluloid Works at Viewforth, Edinburgh. Within half an hour of the purchase mechanics were at work on the old machinery, and the factory is expected to begin operations within two months, when it will give work to 1,000 hands.

Mr. Thomas Wood, a former Provost of Portobello, and at one time owner of the Baileyfield Bottle-works, died at St. Mary's Mount, Peebles, on Sunday, January 16, aged eighty-six. Mr. Wood was a native of Dudley, Staffordshire, and went to Portobello, when a young man, to be a partner of Dailey & Cooper, glass-bottle manufacturers, a firm which afterwards became Cooper & Wood.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

"PRÉCIS DE PHARMACIE."—A second edition has recently appeared of Professor E. Gerard's "Précis de Pharmacie Galénique," a useful and interesting work published ten years ago. It contains the International Standards of Potent Medicines, as settled by the Brussels Conference in 1902, and is also brought into line with the recently issued French Codex.

CHANGES IN PHARMACIES.—Further details that have been obtainable concerning the rumours prevailing in Paris as to a possible change regarding the English pharmacy of the Avenue des Champs Elysées prove them to be unfounded. It is authoritatively stated that under no circumstances would a change be contemplated, especially as the lease of the pharmacy is a very long one and no other premises of a suitable nature are available.

FEEDING-BOTTLE LEGISLATION.—A brief Act passed by the French Parliament came into force this month, which prohibits the sale, display, or importation of feeding-bottles with tubes. Any offence against this regulation will be punishable by a fine equivalent to from 1*l.* to 4*l.*, and, if repeated, by imprisonment from one week to one month, with seizure of the incriminated bottles. Inspectors of pharmacies are charged to see that the law is carried out. The general opinion among French pharmacists is that the law is a little excess of zeal, as tubed feeding-bottles have practically disappeared.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.—The January list of appointments and promotions in the Legion of Honour includes the names of four scientific "commanders"—namely, Dr. Landouzy, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Albert Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute, Lille; Professor Perrier, Director of the Paris Museum of Natural History; and Professor Van Tieghem, the celebrated botanist. M. Roesser, principal pharmacist at the St. Martin's Military Hospital, Paris, is nominated officer, as well as M. Flahault, Professor of Botany at the Montpellier Faculty of Sciences. A well-known American dentist in Paris, Dr. John H. Spaulding, has been nominated a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

ASSURANCE AGAINST DISPENSING ERRORS.—The Pharmacists' Mutual Assurance Society makes steady if somewhat slow progress. When the last balance-sheet appeared 832 members were on the roll, and the number has been increased recently to nearly 1,000. Under these circumstances, the Society has decided to modify its statutes with a view to covering its adherents in the event of actions for damages "through the intolerance or careless administration of a medicament even when there has been no error in dispensing." This is meant to imply cases where a patient has not been able to support a medicine prescribed, or where overdoses may have been given, but where, nevertheless, an attempt is made to throw responsibility on the pharmacist. An extra premium of 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum is asked from members desiring to cover these risks, the amount guaranteed by the Society to be limited to 40*l.* (1,000*f.*).

INSPECTION OF PHARMACIES.—The Minister of Agriculture has issued a circular to the Prefects of the various departments of France specifying more clearly some few details regarding the inspection of pharmacies. While desiring to leave Prefects as free as possible in the matter, he points out that, to prevent professional jealousy or political favour, the candidate chosen, more especially if he should still be in business as a pharmacien, should by preference belong to a region, or even a department, outside the district in which he is called upon to act. As to

the question of dividing the department into one or several districts, this is a matter which the Director, or Dean, of the local Pharmacy School can best settle. This latter point may appear of slight importance, but M. Decramer lately informed the Council of the General Association of French Pharmacists that the Pas de Calais Department had not been inspected since 1905, the Prefect having a difference of opinion with the Dean of the Lille Faculty as to the number of inspectors to be appointed. The question as to whether inspectors should be appointed for one or three years was discussed at the same meeting of the Pharmacists' Council. The general feeling was that as the Budget is voted yearly, the appointment can only be annual, but that satisfactory inspectors would probably be re-appointed from year to year.

Australasian News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of eight Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand.

The Commonwealth.

POISONS IN IMPORTED MEDICINES.—In the provisional regulations of the Commerce Act now under discussion it was proposed to require that any medicine should bear on its label a statement that it contained any of a certain number of drugs. In the list was included any drug of vegetable origin, being or containing poisonous principles or medicinal alkaloids or glucosides. On representation from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales the Department of Trade and Customs has stated that the regulation shall be amended to read "any drug of vegetable origin, being or containing any poisonous alkaloids, glucosides, or similar potent principles, or any derivatives thereof." They state that this will better express the intention of the regulation—that is, to secure the disclosure of poisonous and dangerous drugs only. An additional clause is proposed, requiring that the proportion of the restricted drug shall also be stated on the label besides the name. The object of this is to fall into line with the Pure Food and Drug Act of New South Wales.

New South Wales.

THE DENTISTS' AMENDMENT BILL was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on November 24. An effort is to be made to pass it through the House this Session. It is intended to alter the present procedure, which would not have been called for if the New South Wales Dental Board had acted with the moderation and the desire to carry out the intentions of Parliament which have been manifested by all the pharmacy boards in Australasia. In Committee, for leave to introduce the Bill, Mr. Wood (Colonial Secretary) stated that it would constitute a nominated board, the elective system not being satisfactory. The Bill will make it clear that the Board has no right to authorise its examinees to call themselves L.D.S.

PURE FOOD ACT REGULATIONS.—The following further regulations made under the Pure Food Act have been issued. The method of determining alcoholic strength, in accordance with section 31; detailed statement of apparatus required and method is given in Regulation 53, gazetted on December 1, 1909. Citric and tartaric acids (Regulation 54) are not to contain more than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of arsenic (calculated as arsenious oxide) nor more than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of lead in the pound. Colouring-matters for food (Regulation 55) must not contain any of the following: Arsenic, antimony, barium, chromium, cobalt, nickel, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, tin, zinc, and compounds of any of the above-mentioned elements; gamboge, and picric acid. Statements or labels (Regulation 56) (1) must not contain any statement or claim, design, or device, fancy name, or abbreviation which is false or misleading; (2) any comment on, reference to, or explanation of any statement or label required by the Act or regulations which directly or by implication contradicts, qualifies, or modifies such statement or the contents of such label. The general standard for soap as issued provisionally (see *C. & D.*, November 27, 1909, p. 809) has now been adopted as a regulation, coming into force on January 1. The method of estimating citral: a

full statement of materials to be employed are given in Regulation 58. The process for oils first of all mixing with hydroxylamine solution, then boiling with sodium bicarbonate, acidifying with hydrochloric acid, and titrating with decinormal NaHO with phenolphthalein as an indicator. Regulation 60, which refers to labelling and prescribes the size of the types, allows type of proportionately reduced size to be used when the package is so small as to prevent the use of types of the prescribed size. In regard to artificial colouring or flavouring (Regulation 2), any article of food containing these is to have the words "artificially coloured" or "artificially flavoured" or "artificially coloured and flavoured" as required, stated on the label in bold face sans serif capitals not less than six points face measurement. But confectionery, cordials, and syrups, and spirits, vinegar, sauces, non-excisable fermented drinks, summer or temperance drinks, artificially coloured with caramel are exempted. The standard for cream of tartar (Regulation 17) is repealed and the following substituted: "The standard is to be not less than 95 per cent., not more than 2 per cent. sulphates, not more than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of arsenic to the pound, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of lead to the pound" (arsenic and lead not previously mentioned). Regulation 23 is repealed, and the proportion of arsenious oxide to the pint or pound is limited to not more than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (previously $\frac{1}{150}$ grain).

New Zealand.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.—New regulations under the Methylated Spirit Act of 1907 have now been published. These give directions and tests for manufacture. Methylated spirit without pyridine may be used under certain conditions in the manufacture of lacquers, varnishes, polishes, veterinary-medicines, and such other articles as may from time to time be approved by the Minister. The spirit is to be methylated with 11 per cent. of approved wood naphtha, and the manufacturer is to mark it "Methylated-spirit, W.P." It is to be made by or delivered only to a manufacturer of approved articles for use upon his own premises. Records are to be kept of the quantity used, and for the manufacture of veterinary medicines the spirit is to be mixed under Customs control with the ingredients for such medicines, time being allowed before delivery for solution, percolation, or maceration when necessary. Every packet is to be distinctly labelled "For veterinary use. Made with methylated spirit."

CALCIUM NITRATE.—Mr. G. M. Thomson, of Dunedin, in the House of Representatives on November 18, asked if the Government would consider the advisability of granting a bonus for the manufacture of calcium nitrate in New Zealand. The Minister for Agriculture replied that it would receive careful consideration, but that nitrogen was less needed in New Zealand than the other two plant foods—phosphoric acid and potash. Mr. Thomson, on the motion for adjournment, said that he expected the answer because he knew the trend of thought of the chief official in the Department. Within the last twelve years considerable progress had been made in the manufacture of nitrogenous manures, the sole requirement being enormous power for the production of the electricity required to unite the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere. While new soil in New Zealand does not require nitrogen from the atmosphere, he thought that farmers in New Zealand should be educated up to the use of nitrogenous manures. In the old lands that had been worked nitrogenous manures are of enormous advantage. A factory could be established in New Zealand if proper assistance could be obtained from the Government.

Western Australia.

PASSING-OFF CHAR E.—Mr. J. L. Hinde, chemist, Kalgoorlie, trading as Hinde's Cash Chemist's Shop, was charged with passing-off as "Dr. Rentel's vitality pills" a bottle of pills labelled "Rentoul's pills." It was stated in evidence that defendant purchased a bottle of Parke, Davis & Co.'s damiana pills, and after labelling them passed them off when Rentel's pills were asked for. One of the witnesses stated that defendant exhibited in his window a notice "How to make your own Eno's and Seigel's." The case was dismissed, as the Magistrate held that it had not been proved that the purchaser had

been deceived. Costs were refused. Mr. Hinde afterwards wrote to the local paper to explain that he never attempted to pass off Eno's fruit salt and Seigel's syrup, but sells packets of salts and herbs with which the public can compound similar articles.

Cape Colony News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

REGULATIONS UNDER THE MEDICINE-STAMP ACTS.—The Cape Treasurer has issued regulations under the medicine-stamp Acts of 1908 and 1909 (*C. & D.*, 1909, II., p. 887), and also the first list of exemptions. An important alteration deals with cancelling the stamp, Clause 2 of the regulations being as follows:

The stamp of the value prescribed by Act No. 16 of 1909 shall be affixed to the box, bottle, phial, package, or other enclosure before it is exposed for sale within the meaning of the Act, and shall be cancelled, *on sale immediately before delivery and not before*, by marking a cross in ink entirely over the face of the stamp or stamps, as the case may be, and in a clear and distinct manner in order that the cancellation shall be at once obvious beyond all doubt.

A paragraph referring to Section 9 of the 1909 Act (which defines "exposed for sale") states that:

This section only exempts medicines from stamping so long as they are being set apart for dispensing or storing purposes. It does not exempt any unbroken enclosure on sale because it is sold under prescription.

Section 12, empowering publication of lists of exempted classes of medicine, is further amplified as follows:

It will be observed that under this section, if the Minister declares an article to be within the exemption, it can be sold unstamped without any liability to prosecution; but the other lists are not to be regarded as authoritative—as binding the Court; and the fact of an article being omitted from the list of dutiable articles will not disentitle the Crown to prosecute, nor will the fact that an article is included in a list of articles deemed by the Minister to be exempted preclude a prosecution after reasonable notice has been given in the Government "Gazette" that such an article is liable.

List A comprises a full list of Dutch medicines, which curiously enough includes many given by their English names—viz., laudanum, paregoric, opodeldoc, syrup of squills, etc.

List B gives the names of foodstuffs for which no medicinal value is claimed, or which are exempted, and need not therefore be stamped:

Allen & Hanbury's chocolate; foods (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and diet); liquid beef and milk food cocoa.	Horlick's malted milk.
Benger's food.	Lemo.
Bovril.	Manhu diabetic foods.
Brand & Co.'s essences of beef, chicken, and mutton.	Mellin's infants' food and biscuits.
Carrick's beef peptonoids and soluble food.	Neave's food.
Diabetic foods (Attwell's, Blatchford's, Callard's, Van Abbott's, Manhu, etc.).	Nestle's Milo food and milk food.
Fairechild's panopepton.	Plasmon biscuits, chocolate, and cocoa.
Frame food and jelly.	Robinson's patent groats and barley.
	Savory & Moore's food for infants, cocoa and milk, milk and coffee, and peptonised milk.

List C contains examples of foodstuffs or dietetic preparations alleged to have medicinal properties, and which therefore must be stamped. The list does not purport to be complete, and the fact of the name of any article being omitted will not bar a prosecution for not stamping the same.

Antineurasthin.	Liquor pepticus (Benger).
Byno-Haemoglobin.	Pancreatic emulsion (Savory & Moore).
Carrick's liquid peptonoids.	Pepule Zymine compound.
Fairechild's pepsensia.	Red bone marrow.
Kepler cod-liver oil with malt extract.	Sanatogen.
Maltine preparations with iron, cod-liver oil, casearia sagrada, etc.	Somatose.
	Zymine Extractum Pancreaticum (Fairechild).

DR. F. W. PASSMORE, of London, has been in Cape Town, on his way to other parts of this Colony, and the Transvaal.

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND CHEMICAL IMPORTS.—The following figures show the value of the imports of medicinal preparations, drugs, chemicals, etc., into the Union during the eleven months ended November 1909 :

	January-November.			
	Medicinal preparations		Drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs (n.o.d.)*	
	1908 £	1909 £	1908 £	1909 £
Cape Colony ...	47,605	48,452	175,340	185,275
Natal ...	31,395	34,418	104,726	107,892
Transvaal (S.A.P.)†	14,937	19,737	903	871
Do (not S.A.P.)	31,622	35,370	380,565	456,111
O.R.Colony (S.A.P.)	6,442	9,541	1,235	1,255
Do (not S.A.P.)	7,852	7,794	37,421	39,140
Rhodesia, N.W. ...	—	—	665	1,431
„ Southern	—	5,438	43,575	43,934

* Not otherwise denominated. † South African produce.

The above figures do not, of course, include imports of glycerin for manufacturing purposes into the Transvaal. During the eleven months they amounted to 3,955,798 lb., valued at 80,192*l.*, against 1,608,656 lb., valued at 35,267*l.*, in 1908.

Colonial and Foreign News.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION.—The ninth International Exposition des Locomotives Mécaniques is being held this week in the Palais du Cinquantenaire at Brussels. Tabloid first-aid equipments and compressed bandages are being exhibited by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

THE GORDON MITCHELL DRUG CO., Winnipeg, held their annual dinner on December 28, 1909. There were sixty present. The menu-card was delightfully facetious, most of the dishes having (in print) a pharmaceutical flavour. A good toast-list was carried through, and during the evening Mr. J. C. Gordon (president of the company) received from the staff a present of a handsome bronze clock.

THE NEW TARIFF.—Proclamations have been signed by President Taft under the new Tariff Law, designating the following countries as entitled to the minimum tariff rates: Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey. France and Germany have been excluded. Reuter, in cabling the above information, states that the advantageous position of Italy is manifest, as she will be able to strike a hard blow at French and German trade with the United States, should France and Germany fail to amend their tariff laws in a manner satisfactory to the United States authorities.

RUSSIAN NOTES.—A list of foreign preparations which may be sold in Russian pharmacies and drug-stores without a prescription from a medical practitioner has been issued. Messrs. T. & W. Henry's calcined magnesias are included in the list, as also the Carlsbad, Vichy, Kissingen, and Kreuznach preparations of Messrs. A. Bishop, Ltd. The prohibited list contains some of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s preparations, such as tablet-triturates and laxative chocolate-coated tablets.—The existing law in Russia fails to cope with the increasing sale of spurious medicinal preparations, both of foreign origin and of home production. At Lebedew, the St. Petersburg police recently confiscated 230 packages of spurious pyramidon, and also quantities of bismuth carbonate, phenacetin, Carlsbad salts, etc., as well as some imitations of proprietary preparations of matico.—The production of pharmaceutical preparations in Russia is negligible, according to the "St. Petersburg Zeitung," the country depending chiefly upon imported chemicals and galenicals, despite the high tariff. The chemical-works are also in their infancy, and their profits small, even in the absence of competition, owing to small capitalisation.

Legal Reports.

Dentists Act.

"EXPERT ADAPTER OF TEETH."

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, Dublin, before the Lord Chief Justice (Lord O'Brien), Mr. Justice Wright, and Mr. Justice Dodd, on January 17 and 18, Mr. John Byrne, Talbot Street, Dublin, appealed against two convictions under Section 3 of the Dentists Act as reported in the *C. & D.*, May 22, 1909, p. 775. Actor had been taken against him by Mr. D. L. Rogers, Hon. Secretary of the Irish Branch of the British Dental Association, in respect to advertisements, one of which, used on April 2, 1909, was :

"Consult Mr. Byrne, the world's expert adapter of teeth. He tenders you original advice on the treatment required through his vast experience of twenty-five years abroad. Decayed teeth infallibly treated by Nature's own remedy; shattered health restored; all patrons delighted; consultations free; hours, 9 till 7. Metropolitan address, 36 Talbot Street. N.B.—Letter appointments specially attended to."

Also :

"Are you wanting artificial teeth, or a misfitting case remade? Then come to me. I guarantee my work for life. Instalments taken. Fillings with gold or any of the fifteen amalgams, all one fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* Extractions (by my great secret method) without gas, cocaine, or other drugs; one fee only, 1*s.* Mr. Byrne, 35 Talbot Street."

On April 26 he used :

"Mr. Byrne, the world's expert adapter of teeth; extractions 1*s.*, on my own special system; painless and bloodless; attendance 9 till 7."

Mr. Mahony, the Magistrate, found that these implied, contrary to the Act, that defendant was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry, and imposed a fine of 5*l.* with 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* costs in respect of each summons, but on the defendant's application granted the case stated, which now came for argument before their Lordships. Messrs. Samuels, K.C., and De Renzy, B.L., were counsel for the complainant, and Mr. S. L. Brown, K.C., and Mr. Coffey, B.L., for the defendant.

Mr. Coffey opened the arguments on behalf of the defendant, and dealt principally with the first summons. He contended that there was nothing in the advertisements to bring Mr. Byrne within the scope of the Dentists Act.

The Lord Chief Justice: He holds himself out as a good dentist.

Mr. Coffey: He is entitled to say that he can do his work well, so long as he does not in any sense convey that he holds a diploma or degree in dentistry.

The Lord Chief Justice: If he represents that he is "specially qualified to practise dentistry," does he come within the Act?

Mr. Brown, K.C.: That is what we are convicted of doing. Your Lordships will have to try that question.

Mr. Coffey then read the case of "Barnes v. Brown."

The Lord Chief Justice: What do you mean by "specially qualified" in Section 3?

Mr. Coffey: I would say that it means a man who has passed an examination in dentistry.

The Lord Chief Justice: Would not a person who was peculiarly expert at these things be a person "specially qualified"?

Mr. Coffey: No, my Lord.

The Lord Chief Justice: You contend that unless he does not profess in the advertisement to be "specially qualified" by a diploma or certificate he is not hit by the Act of Parliament?

Mr. Coffey: Yes; that he commits no offence unless he holds himself out to be a qualified dentist.

Mr. Justice Wright: In this advertisement he holds himself out to be a good extractor of teeth—better than anybody else.

Mr. Brown, K.C.: He is entitled to say that.

The Lord Chief Justice: "Barnes v. Brown" is a decision against you?

Mr. Coffey said it was, but that decision had been overruled by the Court of Appeal in the case of "Bellerby v. Heyworth," which case he read.

Mr. Brown, K.C., said that any man could pull teeth, practise dentistry, until he was black in the face (or his client was black in the face), and not be hit by the Act unless he held himself out as "specially qualified."

Mr. Justice Wright: What do you mean by "specially qualified"—that is the whole point?

Mr. Brown, K.C.: Having the special qualification that would entitle you to be placed on the Dental Register. I know a man who was at the Irish Bar, and he is now making a good thing out of it drawing teeth in South Africa. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Dodd: May a man not be "specially qualified" by long experience?

Mr. Brown, K.C.: Yes.

Mr. Justice Dodd said the advertisement in this case showed that the defendant was not a dentist, as no regular dentist charged a lesser fee than one guinea.

Mr. De Renzy, for the complainant, said that he was anxious to have briefly argued what the words "specially qualified" meant.

The Lord Chief Justice: You are right; that is the question.

Mr. De Renzy said that the defendant in his advertisements emphasised his personal qualifications in a manner that would lead the public to believe that he was "specially qualified," and that hence he offended against the Act of Parliament. "Barnes v. Brown" still ruled these cases; because in "Bellerby v. Heyworth" the Court of Appeal held that the description applied to the premises, not to the man, so that as a matter of fact "Bellerby v. Heyworth" did not apply to this case at all nor overrule "Barnes and Brown." The Court in their judgment took special pains to say that they did not deal with the "specially qualified" point at all. Therefore he submitted that the Appeal Court judgment was out of the case, and that the present case should be decided in accordance with *Barnes v. Brown*.

The Lord Chief Justice asked what was the good of the Act of Parliament—the Dentists Act of 1893?

Mr. De Renzy: It was to protect the public from having unqualified dentists practising upon them, and also to protect qualified dentists.

Mr. Justice Dodd: The dentists could not carry an Act to prevent men who were not on the Register drawing teeth; they were not strong enough for that.

Mr. Justice Wright: Could a man advertise that he could do all classes of this work better than a professional dentist?

Mr. De Renzy: I don't think so.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the object of the Dentists Act was to enable the dental practitioners to call themselves dentists and to protect the public against quacks. Suppose they summoned a person for an offence of this kind, suppose he was qualified by experience, how would you, Mr. De Renzy, proceed to prove your case?

Mr. De Renzy: I would proceed as was done in the present case. I would produce the advertisement in which he emphasised the extraction of teeth by "my own special method," "my past great experience," "painless and bloodless," and I would ask him "Are you the person mentioned in that advertisement?"

Mr. Justice Dodds: Wouldn't you be driving the statute beyond what was intended? Where is there name, title, addition, or description implied in this advertisement?

Mr. De Renzy: "World's expert adapter of teeth." That is a description implying that he is specially qualified.

Mr. Justice Dodd: What would this defendant have to do before he got on the Dental Register under the law as it stands?

Mr. De Renzy: He would have to pass a very stiff examination.

Mr. Samuels, K.C.: The examinations are very stiff, and there is a five or seven years' apprenticeship.

Mr. Justice Dodd said that the Act enabled a dentist on the Register to sue for his fee, but the other people who practised dentistry could not sue for fees. Public opinion had advanced since the Dentists Act was passed,

and it was possible the dentists now might be able to get an Act passed under which nobody could practise dentistry if he were not on the Dentists' Register, or entitled to be on it. I do not know that we have advanced so far yet.

The Lord Chief Justice: Reading the defendant's advertisement one would think that he had all the diplomas in the world. There was one case, I remember, that Mr. Samuels was very angry at us for deciding against him. What became of that case?

Mr. Samuels, K.C.: We could not go any further. But we wound all these fraudulent companies up; we stopped their registration after the Lord Chief Baron's decision.

Mr. De Renzy concluded by asking the Court to hold that the Magistrate was right, and to confirm the conviction.

Mr. Samuels, K.C., followed on the same side, and quoted all the leading cases. He said that *Barnes v. Brown* was not overruled by the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Bellerby v. Heyworth*—in fact, the latter case did not touch the personal-qualification question at all; it merely dealt with the premises where Heyworth operated.

Mr. Justice Dodd asked if the defendant said "I am not a registered dentist under the Act, but I am specially qualified to do all matters in dentistry." Would that be an offence?

Mr. Samuels, K.C.: Yes.

Mr. Justice Dodd: You say he has substantially done that?

Mr. Samuels, K.C.: I do.

Mr. Justice Wright: Has "specially qualified" any relation to ability to get on the Register?

Mr. Samuels, K.C.: People who pass through the examination are entitled to get on the Register, and the Act was passed to prevent a man from coming up and saying "I am as good as any of these men who are on the Register."

Mr. Justice Wright: Any man can practise dentistry and say he is the best man of his kind without getting on the Register.

The Lord Chief Justice: You say he cannot; and the way you argue it out is that this whole thing is to protect the public?

Mr. Samuels, K.C.: Yes.

Mr. Justice Dodd: Freedom for the home dentists against American importations.

Mr. Samuels, K.C.: I wish we had Protection in other things.

Mr. Brown, K.C., replied on the part of the defendant, and contended that the Court of Appeal, in *Bellerby v. Heyworth*, over-ruled *Barnes v. Brown*, and hence that the defendant had committed no offence against the Dentists Act, and the Magistrate was wrong in convicting. The defendant had a right to advertise, and he had a right to puff himself.

Mr. Justice Wright: Yes, to pat himself on the back.

The Lord Chief Justice said in *Bellerby v. Heyworth* the three judges stated most distinctly that they did not decide anything about the point of "specially qualified" in the case.

The Court reserved judgment.

High Court Cases.

[Unless where otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

RADUA POLISH.

The action of *Schaefer v. Radua Manufacturing Co.* and *Stanley Elliott* came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in the Chancery Division on January 20. The case was undefended. On behalf of the plaintiff Mr. Ashton Cross said he claimed a declaration that his client was entitled to an indemnity from the defendants in respect of all liabilities of the business of the company. He explained that Radua metal polish was at the beginning of 1908 manufactured by the plaintiff and Gustave A. F. Krumm. They found they had not enough capital, and in February 1908 entered into a contract with Messrs. Payne Bros. to supply them with bottles for the polish. Payne Bros. obtained judgment against them for 95*l.*, which they managed to pay. The company looked about for money, and Mr. Elliott joined them on September 4, 1903. Under the agreement of partnership Mr. Elliott

undertook to buy one-third of the whole of the assets, and it was expressly stated that he should be responsible for one-third of the liabilities. The company was formed, and Mr. Elliott became chairman. It was wound up in September last year with no assets. Creditors had obtained judgment for moneys due, but Mr. Elliott repudiated liability. His lordship granted the declaration asked for.

ACTION AGAINST UNLICENSED DENTISTS.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on January 18, Lord Salvesen approved an issue for the trial of an action raised by Samuel E. Thresher, diver's attendant, Leven, Fife-shire, against the Hygienic Institute, 30 and 31 Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow, and Oscar Farkasch and M. Lauer, the partners of the Institute, to recover 500*l.* as damages for the death of his wife. From the pursuer's statement it appears that in April last one of the defenders' employes extracted certain of his wife's teeth, for which she paid 4*s.* As a result she contracted septicæmia, and died on May 31, 1909. Pursuer averred that the operator did not sterilise his instruments to obviate the risk of setting up septicæmia, nor give the deceased proper instructions as to the treatment of the wound. The defenders state that their employé solicited an order for artificial teeth, and that the deceased told him she had toothache. It was an instruction by them to their employes that teeth were not to be extracted unless where an order for artificial teeth was given. They received no part of the 4*s.* which the operator received for extracting the tooth, and they contended that the operator was not acting within the scope of his employment, and that they are not liable for the operator's actions. They further alleged that the operator sterilised his instruments before the operation and gave the deceased the usual instructions as to how to treat the wound.—Mr. Spens, counsel for the defenders, asked his Lordship not to send the case for trial by jury. He pointed out that there would be delicate questions as to the amount of skill they were bound to insist upon, and delicate evidence as to whether the septicæmia arose through their fault or the deceased lady's carelessness. He was also afraid that there might be prejudice on the part of the jury against unlicensed dentists.—Lord Salvesen refused to prevent the case from being tried by a jury. If they had a jury of dentists or half of dentists the defenders would have a bad time, but with an ordinary jury he did not think there was ground for the fear mentioned by Mr. Spens.

"WINCARNIS" INJUNCTION.

In the Chancery Division on January 15, the case of Coleman & Co., Ltd., *v.* Attoe came before Mr. Justice Neville on a motion for judgment in default of appearance. Mr. Manning stated that the motion was by the proprietors of "Wincarnis," and was to restrain Mr. Robert Attoe, of the Mancroft Hotel and Eldon Stores, Norwich, from passing off another and inferior article in place of "Wincarnis." The matter was of considerable importance to the plaintiffs, because they had a very large business in the sale of "Wincarnis," and had to be continually on the watch to prevent inferior articles being passed off under that name. His Lordship granted an injunction, with costs, and an inquiry as to damages.

RATIONAL REMEDIES, LTD.

In the Chancery Division on January 18, Mr. Justice Neville had before him a petition by W. L. Erwood, Ltd., for the compulsory winding-up of the Rational Remedies, Ltd.—Mr. Harney, for petitioners, said that the respondent company was formed in July, 1909, with a capital of 1,000*l.* Petitioners were unsecured creditors, and they wanted a winding-up order because they were unable to get their money. The company had not held the required statutory meeting, and had not made the returns required by the Act.—Mr. Hogg, for the company, opposed the petition on the grounds that the petitioners had alleged insolvency, and that, while no other creditor supported the winding-up, a number of creditors opposed it.—Mr. Harney said it was not necessary for him to show insolvency. He asked for a compulsory order, on the ground that it was just and equitable. The company had been in existence eight

or nine months, and had incurred a debt to the petitioners of 116*l.* Of that amount 25*l.* had been paid, and a dishonoured cheque was given for the balance. His case was that all the names in the memorandum of association and the whole foundation of the company were bogus.—Mr. Hogg said he had evidence denying all these allegations, while the only evidence in support of the petition was the statutory affidavit.—His Lordship thought it was a case in which further evidence was desirable, and adjourned the petition for a week.

CAMERA PATENT ACTION.

In the Chancery Division on January 18 and 19, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, an action was taken by Mr. Geo. Russell Nicholls, of Elm House, Enfield, London, against Abraham Kershaw, St. Columba Street, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, for damages for alleged infringement of the plaintiff's patent for improvements in photographic cameras. Mr. Green, who appeared for the plaintiff, said the particular kind of camera to which the patent applied was what was known as the Reflex camera. The defendant, for whom Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Colefax, M.P., appeared, said the plaintiff's patent was not new and was not subject matter, and the specification did not sufficiently describe the invention. The plaintiff claimed that he was the registered legal owner of the letters patent No. 18,815 of 1904, and he alleged that the defendant had infringed them by the manufacture and sale of photographic cameras constructed according to the plaintiff's specification of the letters patent. In particular the plaintiff complained of the sale by the defendant in July and August, 1908, to the London Stereoscopic Co. and others. Professor Swinburne supported the plaintiff's claim in evidence.—Mr. Walter, in opening the defendant's case, argued that there was nothing in the defendant's camera to bring it within the plaintiff's specification of his patent.—Mr. Smith, one of the defendant's witnesses, said one of the plaintiff's cameras was leaky, and the leakage was greater when the camera was held in a horizontal position. He admitted that if the "seating" of the mirror was rearranged leakage could be prevented.—Mr. Adams, another expert witness, said he regarded as an essential feature of the plaintiff's invention that there was a roller to move the mirror below the hollow corner screen, but this was not shown in the plaintiff's specification. In cross-examination, Mr. Adams stated that without qualification to the statement made for the defence, the plaintiff's camera could not be made light-tight without materially altering its construction.—Mr. Kershaw, the defendant, went into the witness-box to prove that certain photographs he took with the plaintiff's camera were "fogged" by the defective light arrangement of the camera.—His Lordship gave judgment, and said the one thing clear in the case was that the plaintiff insisted on the particular movement of the mirror. In his opinion the movement of the defendant's mirror was essentially different from the plaintiff's, and the defendant had not infringed the plaintiff's patent. The action therefore failed.

County Court Cases.

HARASSED BY ORDERS.

In the Shoreditch County Court, on January 10, before Judge Bray, Messrs. Sullivan & Co., 16 Dalston Lane, N.E., had a judgment summons against Lawrence Lynch, described as a chemist, of 134 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, the amount being 10*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*—The defendant wrote to the Court as follows:

"In reference to the enclosed, I much regret it is impossible for me to attend the court in answer to same. I admit the debt, and make an offer in settlement of same of 4*s.* a month. I may say that I have been very unfortunate since commencing in business, having been swindled. Also I have a large number of other orders to keep up, and the landlord at the present moment is threatening execution. I am in the hope of recovering myself if my offer is accepted, and will do my best to pay off same at the earliest date, but I cannot possibly at the present moment make a better offer."

Mr. Pashley: He has a chemist's shop in Goldhawk Road, and I presume he is doing fairly well, so I ask for an order for 3*l.* a month.—Judge Bray: I do not see how I can do that; he only offers 4*s.* a month. I will make a new order of 10*s.* a month.

CATTLE FOOD AND MEDICINE.

At Northleach County Court last week the Studd Co., Longsight, Manchester, recovered 8*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* and costs from F. E. & R. Hicks, Sherborne, for 5 cwt. of cod-liver oil condiment and three dozen cattle-drinks supplied.

At Derby County Court on January 11 Markham, Son & Co., animal-medicine manufacturers, Siddals Road, Derby, sued Jas. Livesey, farmer, Altrincham, for 3*l.* 8*s.* for 2 cwt. of cod-liver oil mixture. Defendant denied ordering this, and Judge Lindley found for him, remarking that it is a most unprincipled proceeding for travellers to invite people into their trade stands at shows, praising up their goods, and then getting them to sign things, after which they sent goods which were never ordered.

AN UNFULFILLED ENGAGEMENT.

At the Kingston-on-Thames County Court, before Judge Harington, on January 14, F. T. Bowen, chemist's assistant, sought to recover 7*l.* 15*s.*, being a month's salary, 3*l.* 15*s.*, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for board and lodging, from Mr. Peter Stacey, pharmaceutical chemist, 81 High Street, Teddington. Mr. Elwyn Turner, barrister, represented plaintiff, and Mr. T. F. Charlton, solicitor, appeared for the defence. Plaintiff stated that early in November 1909 he replied to an advertisement in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and after an interview with defendant at Teddington on November 8 he was engaged by him at 45*l.* per annum, with board-residence. Defendant wrote that if it was convenient to witness he could begin his duties on the following Friday, and on the preceding day witness wired that he would be at Teddington on the Saturday morning. However, on the Friday morning witness got a telegram from defendant: "If not to-morrow morning must cancel." This telegram was handed in at Teddington on the Thursday night, but was too late for transmission to High Barnet, where witness was staying, the same night. Witness went to Teddington on the Saturday, about 12.30, believing the telegram meant that day, but defendant declined his services. During the ensuing correspondence defendant offered to let witness finish the month at Teddington, but as he was negotiating another engagement he could not accept. Defendant said the first intimation he received from plaintiff confirming the engagement was the telegram that he would come on the Saturday. At the time witness was in communication with another assistant. Witness could not explain why he sent the peremptory telegram to plaintiff, after writing that he could begin on the Friday, if convenient. He was told, when he handed the telegram in, that it would not be delivered that night, but he did not alter the wording. His Honour said he could not reconcile defendant's letter and telegram, and he must hold him responsible for breaking the engagement. Judgment would be for the plaintiff for a month's wages, and 2*l.* 2*s.* for board-residence. His Honour also certified for counsel.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on January 17, before Judge Edge and a jury, Albert Edward Cook, a newspaper distributor, sued Alfred White & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Allen Street, Goswell Road, E.C., for damages for personal injuries received by his being knocked down by a horse of defendants' striking his bicycle and knocking him down. For the defence, evidence was given showing that a wheel which plaintiff had on his back struck the horse first. The jury awarded plaintiff 53*l.* 13*s.* as damages.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

COD-LIVER OIL.

At the Liverpool Police Court on January 19, before the Stipendiary (Mr. Shepherd Little), Abraham Jones, 220 Walton Breck Road, Liverpool (trading as Messrs. John Irwin, Sons & Co., Ltd.), was summoned under Section 8 of the 1878 Act for selling cod-liver oil which was adulterated to the detriment of the purchaser. Mr. Clayton appeared for the Liverpool Corporation, who prosecuted. Mr. Rudd, for the defence, stated that they relied upon a warranty, and behind that was another warranty, which covered the sale of the goods in question to Messrs. John Irwin & Sons, Ltd.—Defendant, in evidence, produced the warranty, which the Magistrate observed was

given by Irwin & Sons, to Irwin & Sons. Witness explained that he was an old servant of the firm and had permission to display the name of John Irwin & Sons over his shop.—The Magistrate held that he (Jones) was the Co.—Mr. Rudd said Messrs. John Irwins were prepared to accept responsibility, and if his Worship held that defendant was the Co. he would plead the other warranty. But his contention was that Jones was a separate entity for the company.—The Magistrate pointed out that a warranty for John Irwin & Co. to John Irwin & Co. was no warranty at all. If the company were so unwise as to allow Jones to put up the name over his shop they must be held responsible.—Mr. Rudd pointed out that Jones traded in his own name.—Mr. Clayton, however, observed that Messrs. Irwin's name appeared over the shop.—Eventually it was decided by the Magistrate that they would have to deal with the warranty on a warranty, which the firm relied upon, and which was given by Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.—Mr. Clayton then contended that no notice of this warranty had been served upon them, and read the section of the Act dealing with this matter. Mr. Rudd intimated that he appeared also for Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., and with the consent of all parties the hearing was adjourned with a view to the formalities being complied with.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re Tasker Spencer Keys, 487 High Road and 3 Lindley Road, Tottenham, formerly of Southsea, Hants.—This debtor applied at the Court House, Portsmouth, on January 13, for his discharge. He was a medical student and assistant until he married in 1903, when he became manager, with his wife, of a hotel at Pontypridd. Then he went out to South Africa, but returned and opened a consulting-room in York Road, London. This also was a failure. Ultimately, with borrowed money, he bought the chemist's business of Oliver & Co., 487 High Road, Tottenham, for 459*l.* He formed a limited company to carry this on. In 1905 the lady from whom he had borrowed money (the widow of a doctor by whom he had been employed) made him bankrupt, and his examination was reported in the *C. & D.*, August 5, 1905, p. 263, and November 4, 1905, p. 729. The liabilities amounted to about 800*l.*, and the proofs actually admitted amounted to 813*l.* The assets consisted only of 101 shares in Tasker Keys, Ltd., which realised 5*l.* 1*s.*, and proved insufficient by 25*l.* to defray the incidental costs of the bankruptcy. The Official Receiver reported that the debtor had brought about his failure by rash and hazardous speculation, by unjustifiable extravagance in living, and betting. The discharge was granted, but suspended for six years.

Re W. Caudery & Co (Richard Bennett Jane, trading as), 1 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C., Merchants and Agents.—The first meeting of creditors was held before Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Senior Official Receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on January 17. The Chairman reported that it appeared that Mr. Jane was originally in the employ of the firm, which consisted of Mr. W. Caudery and Mr. C. Wightman, who had apparently been in partnership together since 1874. The debtor was admitted as a partner in 1886, although he introduced no capital. He had no liabilities at the time. Mr. Caudery retired in 1904, when a new partnership agreement was entered into between Mr. Wightman and Mr. Jane, who had since been the two persons concerned in the business, until September 30, 1909, when Mr. Wightman retired. Since then the debtor had been really clearing up the business. An act of bankruptcy was committed on November 4, and a private meeting of the creditors was held on December 2, at which the ranking liabilities were returned at 207,000*l.*, and the available assets at 71,700*l.* Since or about the time that the act of bankruptcy was committed the debtor had been acting in the business to some extent under the supervision of Mr. Frederick J. Young (Turquand, Youngs & Co.), representing various banks who were some of the principal creditors. It appeared that when the act of bankruptcy was committed the London and Joint-stock Bank, with which the debtor had a current account, stopped the account and annexed the balance of that account towards payment of an outstanding loan account. That necessitated the debtor making some arrangement for the preservation of further moneys coming in, and all moneys since then had been paid to Mr. Young. That gentleman had furnished an account to the Official Receiver of all moneys received by him or his firm, and had paid over the whole sum, although he had made payments to the extent of about 280*l.* on behalf

of the business. He would be entitled to repayment of that money, but in order to avoid any question of Mr. Young being an accounting party to the estate he had not deducted it from the receipts. No statement of affairs had been lodged, and he had little information as to the liabilities and assets beyond that given to the creditors at the private meeting. The firm of W. Caudry & Co. had been intimately connected with four other businesses—viz., (1) Foucar & Co., Ltd., timber merchants, of Rangoon, for whom they had acted as general and financial agents: that was no doubt a valuable agency, and at one time yielded a profit of 4,000l. a year and probably more; (2) Wightman & Co., of Rangoon, Ltd., in which they were very heavy shareholders; (3) Levi & Co., Ltd., Camomile Street, E.C., of which they were also large shareholders; and (4) Tapis d'Orient, Ltd., of Paris, in which also they were heavily interested. So far as could be seen at present the firm's failure was to a large extent due to the moneys put in the last-mentioned businesses. He (the Official Receiver) had been unable to obtain even approximate figures from the debtor relating to the transactions with those firms, but they had been very heavy and would require careful investigation. The losses in connection with Levi & Co., Ltd., might possibly amount to 50,000l., and with Tapis d'Orient, Ltd., of Paris, to about 15,000l. or 20,000l. The transactions with Foucar & Co., Ltd., were very considerable, and as it appeared at present that company had been treated very badly. An immense number of bills were outstanding bearing the signatures of debtor's firm and Foucar & Co., Ltd. It appeared to have been the practice of the latter concern to send timber over to this country and draw bills against the consignments, and it would probably be found that a large amount of the proceeds of the timber had been used for the other undertakings with which the debtor's firm had been connected. At present the debtor Jane was the only person before the Court, and when he was examined he threw practically all the blame upon his late partner, Mr. Wightman, who controlled the financial department of the firm, he (debtor) having charge of the commercial department. He further alleged that it was due to the actions and dealings of Mr. Wightman that the present difficulties had arisen. Undoubtedly at one time the business was of very high standing and made large profits. Mr. Jane had further complained of Mr. Wightman's over-drawings. It would be the business of the trustee to be appointed to ascertain the accuracy of Mr. Jane's statements. No doubt Mr. Wightman would be brought into the court by means of a receiving order, and in that case the two sets of proceedings would be consolidated. The debtor, who had a wife and three children, stated that he had only been living at a moderate rate, never drawing more than 1,200l. to 1,300l. a year. It was uncertain how long the present state of affairs had been going on, but he (the Chairman) thought it would certainly appear to have been from the end of 1906 or 1907. There had been friction between the two partners owing, Mr. Jane had suggested, to the manner in which Mr. Wightman had dealt with the partnership assets. The Chairman added that in consequence of a requisition of the principal creditors he appointed Mr. Young, as special manager to carry on the business until the appointment of a trustee, the fee being agreed at ten guineas per week. The debtor had been adjudged bankrupt, and made no proposal. A resolution was unanimously passed that Mr. F. J. Young (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.) should act as trustee and administer the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by a committee of inspection consisting of Messrs. Hermann Mayer (London and Hanseatic Bank), John Conrad (im Thurn & Son), Irwin Turner (Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank), H. Tanley (W. C. Bacon & Co.), and E. J. Hunt (Chance & Hunt, Ltd.). The bond to be given by the trustee was recommended at 50,000l. Mr. A. J. Thompson (R. W. Greeff & Co.) asked whether the firm would complete the chemical contracts which had been entered into for the current year, and was advised to apply to Mr. Young, the trustee, for information on that point. The following is a list of the principal proofs of debt: F. S. Allen (391l.); Anglo-Foreign Banking Co. (1,019l.); Borax Consolidated, Ltd. (528l.); W. C. Bacon & Co. (3,995l.); E. E. Bailes (63l.); J. H. Bruckessir (6,522l.); Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. (495l.); Bladen, Waugh & Co. (71l.); Cross & Young (269l.); Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (5,000l.); Clifford Christopherson & Co. (117l.); Chance & Hunt, Ltd. (6,489l.); Chemische Fabrik, etc. (1,355l.); A. M. Chance (1,006l.); Miss K. E. Foucar (415l.); G. D. Fisher & Co. (153l.); R. W. Greeff & Co. (35l.); D. W. Greenhough & Son (68l.); Higginbottom & Co. (206l.); Hawkes, Somerville & Co. (80l.); Haddock, Parker & Co. (32l.); Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (28,500l.); A. Horn, jun., & Co., Ltd. (37l.); P. Hacker & Co. (57l.); J. Hulsen & Co. (117l.); im Thurn & Son (9,613l.); E. G. Jensen & Co. (187l.); A. G. H. Jones (1,025l.); W. Jacob (567l.); N. B. Jane (1,814l.); Kleinwort, Sons & Co. (18,034l.); London and Hanseatic Bank, Ltd. (30,370l.); A. S. Little-

johns (5,705l.); L. Mediano (4,013l.); T. E. Mayer (187l.); Pearse Morrison & Son (377l.); National Bank of India, Ltd. (5,000l.); New Explosives Co., Ltd. (257l.); Pratt & Wightman (3,072l.); I. Pattison & Co. (1437l.); Petri Bros. (907l.); Pages, Camus et Cie. (1927l.); E. M. Stalman (407l.); W. H. Smith (297l.); J. & E. Sturge (617l.); Standard Ammonia Co., Ltd. (147l.); T. Tyrer & Co., Ltd. (137l.); C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Ltd. (537l.); Tough & Henderson (297l.); United Alkali Co., Ltd. (2007l.); Van de Wall & Co. (737l.); Weber, Smith & Hoare (117l.); T. Wilson, Sons & Co. (1177l.); Wightman & Co. (of Rangoon), Ltd. (9,4347l.); G. Young (417l.).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

KELLY, A. L., and ANDERSON, J. A., Heaton Moor, near Stockport, drug and chemical dealers, under the style of A. L. Kelly.

KINNEIR, F. W. E., SNOW, L. M., and STEVENS, A. E., Horsham, Sussex, general medical practitioners, under the style of Kinneir, Snow & Stevens.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

GREENOFF, JOHN JOSEPH, and MERRILL, HARRY WHITEHEAD, Blackpool, late Rawtenstall, Lancs, and Fleetwood, late Morecambe, Lancs, dentists.

ADJUDICATIONS.

COHEN, JOSEPH (trading under the name or style of Gilston & Co.), Tredegar, Mon., mineral-water manufacturer.

SNOW, WILLIAM VICARY, Bournemouth, doctor of medicine.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

H. K. CAREW & CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 500l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturer of artificial teeth, extractor of teeth, dental mechanic, etc., carried on at 8 Queen Street, Cardiff, as "Carews." H. K. Carew is the first managing director.

RED CROSS SOAP-EXTRACT CO., LTD.—Capital 6,000l., in 10s. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of soap manufacturers and boilers, dealers in soaps, soap-extracts, and other goods, etc., and to adopt an agreement with P. Stalker for the acquisition of the business carried on by him as the Red Cross Soap-extract Co. and tenancy of factory situate at Villa Street, Camberwell. The first directors are P. Stalker, J. C. Tagg, and J. Fuller. Remuneration, 50l. each per annum (chairman 100l.). R.O., 11 Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C.

Company News.

M. LANGES' SUCCESSORS, LTD.—In voluntary liquidation Claims to be filed on or before February 5.

HENRY LAMPLOUGH, LTD.—The directors announce a dividend of 1s. per share on the fully-paid shares, and 8½d. on the partly-paid shares.

CHAMELEON OIL CO., LTD.—Liquidators report at meeting at 4 Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London, W., on February 16 at 11.30 a.m.

WATER STERILISER CO., LTD.—The company to be voluntarily wound up. Mr. James Fitzpatrick, C.A., 147 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., appointed liquidator.

LIBBY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.—The directors have resolved to declare an interim dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares, being 10s. per share, payable February 15.

DYER'S OZONIC PURE AERATED WATER CO., LTD.—In voluntary liquidation. Meeting of creditors at the offices of Messrs. Collyer & Davis, 12 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C., on January 26, at 3 p.m.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following particulars have been filed at Somerset House: *Cribb & Bentley, Ltd.* Debenture to secure 200l. Holders, A. Gemmell, Market Street, Bradford, and W. B. Gordon, 14 Piccadilly, Bradford.—*Millards, Ltd.* Issue of 500l. debentures.—*Synoloids, Ltd.* Two charges on company's book-debts, patents, and other property, dated December 18, 1909, to secure 20l. and 620l. 10s. 1d. respectively. Holders, J. H. Gear, 8 Nottingham Terrace, N.W.; Y. Schwartz, H. J. Mallabar, E. J. Edwards, and H. Dahl, 14 Harlesden Park Parade, N.W.

Birth.

MARTIN.—At 6 Selborne Road, Ilford, on January 19, the wife of F. J. Martin, F.S.M.C., chemist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

ALEXANDER—STAINFORTH.—At the Parish Church, Chesterfield, on December 27, Thomas Alexander, jun. (of Alexander, Ltd.), to Prudence Stainforth, New Whittington, near Chesterfield.

HARRIS—ROBERTS.—At Neath, on January 11, J. Harris, chemist and druggist, Ystradgynlais, to Miss G. W. Roberts, B.A., headmistress of Ystradgynlais County School.

Deaths.

FELL.—At Lansdowne Cottage, Ryde, I.W., Mr. John Campbell Fell, F.C.S., aged fifty-five. The deceased gentleman was formerly analyst with Camwal, Ltd., resigning the position about five years ago.

NOCK.—Mr. J. Knighton Nock, curator of the Hakgala and Peradiniya Gardens, Ceylon, died on board the P. & O. *Somali*, which sailed from Colombo on November 19. Mr. Nock, who was only twenty-eight years old, displayed a keen interest in the propagation of camphor in Ceylon, and is the author of pamphlets written for the information of planters.

WHITEHOUSE.—At Yardley, near Birmingham, on January 16, Mr. John Whitehouse, chemist and druggist, late of 194 High Street, Deritend, aged eighty-five.

Recent Wills.

MR. JOSEPH JENKINSON, for twenty-five years manager for the Timothy White Co., Ltd., at Southsea, who died November 10, 1909, left estate valued at 2,541*l.* 4*s.* gross.

MR. ARTHUR PARRY, chemist and druggist, Llanwrst, Denbighshire, who died on November 26, 1909, aged forty-one years, left estate valued at 1,080*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* gross, of which 762*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* is net personality.

MR. WILLIAM STAMP HOLLINGSWORTH, chemist and druggist, and representative of Messrs. R. Gibson & Sons, of Manchester, for over thirty years, who died November 30, 1909, aged sixty-five years, left estate valued at 266*l.* 15*s.*

MR. ALFRED WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist, of 53 Moreton Street, Pimlico, S.W., who died November 27, 1909, aged fifty-seven years, left estate of the gross value of 726*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 439*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

THE will of the late Sir Alfred Jones, of Liverpool, deals with estate of the gross value of 674,259*l.*, with net personality 446,759*l.* The funds at the disposal of the trustees, after payment of duties and legacies, amount to over 500,000*l.*, and in their discretion is to be devoted, *inter alia*, to (a) the technical education of natives on the West Coast of Africa; (b) the advancement, benefit, or support of education or science; (c) original research of all kinds into the cause of disease on the West Coast of Africa.

THE property of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond has been sworn for probate at 1,000,000*l.*, "as far as at present can be ascertained." The will is dated November 30, 1908, with two codicils, and the executors are his sons, Mr. Robt. Ludwig Mond, of Coombe Bank, Sevenoaks, and Mr. Alfred Moritz Mond, M.P. for Chester, of 35 Lowndes Square, S.W., his nephew, Mr. Emile Schwiech Mond, of 22 Hyde Park Square, W., chemical-manufacturers, and Mr. Bourchier Francis Hawksley, solicitor, of 30 Mincing Lane, E.C. We have already reported his public bequests. To relatives he gives annuities or sums of money. The bequests to his great-nephews or nieces is to be applied towards their education or advancement, "my object being to secure for each great-nephew and great-niece a sound education, whatever may be the circumstances of his or her parent." He also bequeathed two years' wages to each private secretary and every employé, whether clerks, laboratory assistants, or domestic servants (including gardeners and stable servants) of twelve months' service. Further, a life annuity of 5,000*l.* to his

daughter-in-law Mrs. Alfred M. Mond. After other bequests, he left the residue of his property upon trust to pay to each of his sons twelve months after his decease a sum of 100,000*l.*, and to hold the balance upon trust to pay to his wife a life annuity of 10,000*l.*, or the income from three-fourths of the balance, whichever be the less, and to pay to Henrietta Hertz an annuity of 4,000*l.*, or the income from one-fourth of the balance, whichever be the less, and subject thereto to hold the balance of the income during the life of his wife or the continuance of the several annuities, and subject thereto, the capital for his two sons Robert Ludwig Mond and Alfred Moritz Mond, in equal shares.

Personalities.

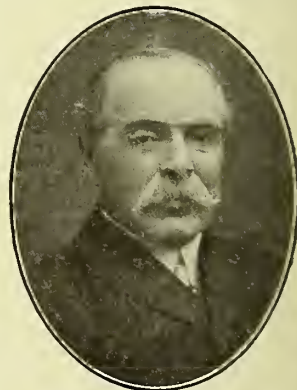
Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. J. A. R. LEE, pharmaceutical chemist, Mexborough, has passed the final examinations of the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians.

MISS POPPY MASON, daughter of Mr. Florus Mason, chemist and druggist, Scunthorpe, near Doncaster, has obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy of Music open to the United Kingdom.

PROFESSOR SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S., is to receive from the Italian Chemical Society at Rome a replica of the gold medal presented to Senator Paterno, as a token of its appreciation of the greetings which Sir William conveyed to the Italian chemists on the occasion of the inauguration of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry in London.

MR. W. ROSS SMITH, of Sefton Park, Liverpool, whose death was reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week, was apprenticed to a chemist in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, after which he studied at Mutter's School of Pharmacy and passed the Minor examination in April 1877. Mr. Smith was then an assistant with Mr. McVitie, of Liverpool, and with Messrs. Bowers Brothers, of Chester, and in 1880 he commenced business on his own account in Princes Street, Liverpool. In 1893 he acquired the business of the late Mr. R. Thomas in Park Lane, Sefton Park, which he carried on until his death. Mr.



MR. ROSS SMITH.

Smith had been in indifferent health for a few years, and his condition became more serious a month ago. He was a member of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, and was well liked by all who came in contact with him. He leaves a widow and seven children, of whom five are sons. Mr. Frank Ramsay Smith, the eldest of these, is a chemist and druggist, and Mr. F. J. Smith, another son, is also in pharmacy.

MR. L. MORETON PARRY, pharmacist, 163 Oakfield Road, Anfield, Liverpool, took advantage of the General Election to issue an address as the "Independent Candidate." In this he cleverly manoeuvred the Budget for 1910, Tariff Reform, Home Rule, Old-age Pensions, National Defence, Unemployment, and Education, in the approved Parliamentary candidate manner, to the advertisement of pharmaceutical and optical specialities offered by him to the public. Perhaps Mr. Parry will send a copy to any chemist who sends a stamp to cover the postage.

MR. T. HOWARD LLOYD, the principal of Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd & Co., manufacturing chemists, Leicester, celebrated his seventieth birthday on January 13. On that day the employes ceased work at 12.15 p.m. and gathered together in one of the large rooms of the warehouse, where

Mr. Lloyd was asked to join them, and Mr. C. W. Leake (the cashier), addressing him, conveyed the congratulations of the staff and other employes, wishing him Many Happy Returns of the Day, and asking his acceptance of an arm-chair for his own use and of a rose-bowl for Mrs. Lloyd. Mr. Leake mentioned with deep pleasure the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd's golden wedding will occur next year, adding that all the representatives of the firm were associated with the gifts, and he read telegrams from Messrs. C. W. Fuller, Hampton, O. T. Ward, R. G. Shorthouse, Blake, Boyd, and Wathes, who joined in sending Mr. Lloyd congratulations and good wishes. An eloquent and touching reply was made by Mr. T. Howard Lloyd, who mentioned that his birthday was also the birthday of both of his parents. There was also an element of sadness in this date, for on January 13 his father and sister had died. He was particularly pleased that they had associated his wife with him on this occasion. Mr. W. Howard Lloyd, Mr. Lloyd's eldest son, also spoke in appreciation of the kindness shown to his father, and the short ceremony concluded with three hearty cheers for "the chief."

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

EASTHAM'S DRUG CO. have just opened a store at 96 Wavertree Road, Liverpool.

MR. R. TROUGHTON, pharmacist, has taken over the business carried on under the style of Brook's Drug Stores, Ltd., 14 High Street, Conisborough.

MR. M. J. FECHER announces that the manufacturing import and agency business in druggists' sundries carried on at 1 Mallow Street, Old Street, London, E.C., has ceased. Mr. Fecher has entered the services of a company as director, which will carry on a similar business under the style of M. J. Fecher, Ltd., at 9 and 10 Mallow Street, E.C.

Trade Notes.

BISHOP'S CITRATE OF CAFFEINE.—This popular preparation is to be put on the P.A.T.A. list on February 1. Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Ltd., the manufacturers, intimate that the small size will retail at face value, 1s. 1½d., showing 3d. per bottle profit, and the large (2s.) size will be discontinued, a new size to retail at 1s. 6d. taking its place. The new size will show 4½d. per bottle profit.

THYROID TABLOIDS.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., now issue tabloid thyroid gland (in bottles of 100 and in six strengths) standardised by chemical means controlled by physiological test. In this way a product is ensured containing not less than 0.2 per cent. of iodine in organic combination.

MESSRS. THOS. CHRISTY & Co., 4, 10 and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., have issued an addendum to their price-list which includes the additions and alterations made in their stock since the publication of their catalogue of 1908. The number of additions is an eloquent testimony to the enterprise of the company. Copies of the list can be had for the asking.

BOOK LIST.—"The Literature of Medicine and Natural Science" is the title of an illustrated guide to the publications of Messrs. J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, London, W. It contains between forty and fifty pages, and is arranged in sections according to the subjects—e.g., Botany, Materia Medica, Microscopy, Medicine. There is an index of authors at the end. The list is illustrated with specimens of the engravings in the books referred to.

PIUTINOL is a spirituous solution of pine oil and sulphur containing a small proportion of glycerin, and is used as a sulphur bath for sufferers from gout, rheumatism, and skin-diseases. The sulphur is in the form of polysulphides

and hyposulphites, and when the liquid is added to the water of the bath precipitated sulphur and sulphide with hyposulphite result. An interesting booklet describing the properties and uses of piutinol has been prepared, and can be had from Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. It is suited for counter-distribution.

INDUSTRIAL SITES.—The migration of works from congested and highly-rated districts proceeds apace, necessitated by the vital question of economy. To combat competition it is necessary to consider the supply of suitable labour, vicinity of ports, carriage, price of coal, and other factors. It is claimed that more of these advantages can be secured in the English and Welsh districts served by the Great Western Railway than elsewhere. Readers wishing to hear of suitable sites, either to comply with the new Patent Act or to work under cheaper conditions, should apply to Mr. T. H. Rendell, chief goods manager, Paddington Station, London, W.

SOUR MILK THERAPY.—The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Hove, have placed on the market two new products—"Bulgarian Sour Milk Liquid Culture" and "Desiccated Granules of Bulgarian Sour Milk Ferment." The first of these is designed to meet the preference which some medical men evince for a liquid culture. It is put up in tubes packed in a tin box. The desiccated granules, on the other hand, meet the objection of patients who cannot appreciate the flavour of chocolate or sugar. The company also inform us that they have laid down additional plant devoted to the manufacture of the Bulgarian Health Chocolate-creams, which will enable orders to be promptly filled. A cheap apparatus has also been devised for use in preparing sour milk.

WIGMORE SYRINGE.—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E., are supplying a special syringe for employing Jonnesco's method of spinal analgesia, referred to in the *C. & D.* November 20, 1909, p. 783. The syringe is known as the "Wigmore," and has needles much longer and stouter than those generally used for hypodermic injection. The syringe is put up in a nickel case with two needles, and costs 17s. 6d. The current price-list contains particulars of the "azoules" of strychnine, stovaine, etc., which are prepared of the strength recommended by Professor Jonnesco. The company also inform us that they have prepared a new greaseless and stainless medium for the application of medicaments to the skin, which is sold under the name of "Kolloid."

PRICE-LISTS.—Messrs. Raimés & Co., Micklegate House, York, have issued the 1910 edition of their price-list of patent medicines and proprietary articles. The list, with a bright red cover, consists of nearly 100 pages, and seems to include all the proprietary medicines that are in demand. A feature of the list is that all P.A.T.A. articles are printed in heavy type, so that when referring for the price of an article it is easy to see those that sell at fixed prices. This is a convenience which a busy chemist will appreciate. The drug-list published by the same firm is also noticeable from the lists of colours, herbs, lozenges, pills, and sundries which are given in addition to the ordinary features of such publications. We note that in the preface to this list the drug-guarantee is given which is referred to in the firm's advertisements in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SOUTHALL'S LABORATORY REPORTS.—The seventeenth and eighteenth annual Laboratory Reports of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, are issued in one cover, the non-appearance of the 1908 report separately being due to the fire at the factory towards the end of that year. As in former issues, the Report consists of records of the analytical and physical examinations of supplies of natural products occurring on the open market, as well as special observations on chemicals and galenicals in the company's laboratories. Valuable deductions can be drawn from the records, some of which we briefly indicate. Analyses show that the pharmacopœial requirement that aconiti radix should be bud-crowned root is justified, and it is also shown that English root should be retained as the official drug. Nine out of seventeen samples of wood charcoal exceeded the

official limit for ash. The quality of commercial cubebs is found to be very variable. Kamala is still met with grossly sophisticated with mineral additions. The enhanced price of olive oil has led to samples being offered containing 40 to 70 per cent. of arachis oil. The addition of synthetically produced aldehyde to cinnamon oil is probably practised, while the analyses of commercial juniper oil provide interesting figures. The difficulty of obtaining glacial acetic acid of the full official strength is noted. Several samples of calamine proved to be of curious composition, the one showing the best results being apparently of artificial production and imperfectly washed, as it contained notable amounts of sodium carbonate and sulphate. A recrudescence of arsenical contamination of precipitated sulphur is recorded, 20 per cent. of the samples being rejected on their account. The above are instances of the useful notes given in the Report. The monographs on liquid extract of hydrastis and spirit of nitrous ether are contributions of prime importance regarding these galenicals. As regards hydrastis extract, it was found that commercial samples varied considerably, as the following results show:

Samples	A	B	C	D	E
Specific gravity ...	1.0155	1.034 ⁿ	1.022 ^o	1.0364	1.0381
Total solids w/v ...	16.73%	20.92%	20.94%	23.39%	21.61%
Alcohol by vol. ...	37.36%	34.74%	36.96%	39.92%	34.16%
Hydrastine w/v ...	1.39%	2.01%	2.02%	1.27%	1.90%

Sample E was prepared from autumn-collected rhizome. After grinding and bulking, it yielded on assay 3.46 per cent. of hydrastine. A, B, C, and D were commercial fluid extracts. D contained glycerin. It being evident that the whole of the alkaloid is not extracted from the drug in the usual manner, experiments were made with menstrua containing 60, 70, and 90 per cent. of alcohol, and the hydrastine found in these was 1.6, 1.68, and 1.65 per cent. respectively, showing that none of them fully represented the drug used. Some of the hydrastine is lost in the deposit of the preparation, but the greater part of the loss of alkaloid may be due to the action of heat in distilling and evaporating the percolates. The spirit of nitrous ether experiments were to determine why the preparation deteriorates. It was stored in green and amber bottles, two of which were kept unopened and two had an ounce withdrawn from them weekly. The experiment lasted three months. The unopened green bottle fell from 38.25 vols of nitric oxide to 37.75, and that in the amber bottle fell to 36.4 vols. The opened bottles fell substantially at the same rate from between 35.5 and 36.25 to 30 vols. in thirteen weeks. It is clear, therefore, that deterioration of this spirit is due to volatilisation, rather than hydrolysis. Copies of the Report may be obtained from Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay on application.

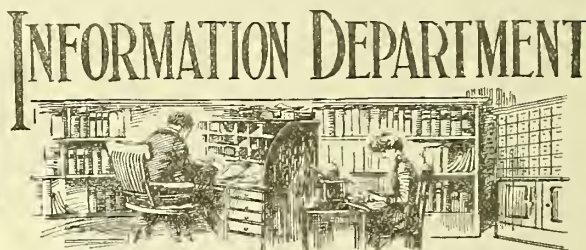
New Books.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Official Chemical Appointments. 8x5½. Pp. 234. 2s. net. Issued by the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. [The publication contains a list of official appointments, arranged as to: (1) Appointments in Great Britain and Ireland, under the various Departments of State, local authorities and public institutions, and also teaching appointments; and (2) appointments in other parts of the British Empire. An appendix gives concise information as to societies and institutions connected with chemical science. Particulars are given in many instances as to the Acts of Parliament under which the appointments are made. The work affords a useful directory, if we may judge from the fact that we frequently refer to it.]

Stephenson, T. *The Prescriber*, a monthly journal dealing with therapeutics, pharmacology, and the newer remedies.

Vol. 3, 1909. (Edinburgh: 137 George Street.) [This volume well maintains the reputation which the editor, a well-known Edinburgh pharmacist, has secured for his original effort. The volume consists of the monthly numbers, with a well-compiled index which fills ten two-column pages—in itself evidence of the variety of subjects dealt with and of the conciseness with which the newest in pharmacology and therapeutics is presented month by month.]



The object of this department is to supply our subscribers with the names and addresses of manufacturers and agents, or other business information which they may be in need of. Inquiries should be sent by post, addressed to the "Information Department of 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

Inquiries in regard to dispensing, legal, practical, technical, or other pharmaceutical subjects should be addressed to The Editor, who will reply to them in the Correspondence Columns.

Information Wanted.

We would be obliged if readers would reply, by postcard or otherwise, to any of the subjoined inquiries. Replies should be addressed to the "Information Department of 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

- 49/19. "J. P." cachous: who makes?
- 49/74. Pepto-mint lozenges: makers or agents.
- 51/47. Makers of "Steapsin" or wholesale supply.
- 26/50. "Zarina" toilet articles: where obtainable?
- 35/61. "Ursell" satin skin soap: who makes or sells?
- 33/45. "Duke of Lancaster Bouquet": where obtainable?
- 46/19. Where can Dr. Wolf's "Bisol" court-plaster be obtained?
- 49/62. "Caulkit-Wads" to go inside screw bottle-caps: who makes?
- 48/30. Makers of finely shredded tissue paper for packing confections.
- 51/42. Proprietors of "Naillite" and of "Dolphie Styptic pencils."
- 31/69. Schnapsenlyra "Clear-Head" nasal inhalers: where obtainable?
- 44/58. "Reindeer Ointment" for human use: who makes or where obtainable? Said to be a Sheffield preparation.
- 51/39. Name and address of firm that sent to chemists about four or five years ago samples of a special make of flat cardboard pill-box (red outside) of about ½-oz. capacity.

Information Supplied.

In reply to inquiries, information has been sent during the past week to subscribers and others by our Information Department in regard to the following subjects. The information will be repeated to any others requiring it who send a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose to the Information Department as above.

- Antimony salts, manufacturers (45/16).
- "Anti-neurasthin," source of supply (47/44).
- "Bilitin," agents (47/44).
- Boxes for perfumery, actual makers (47/66).
- Card indexes, makers (41/6).
- Cheavin filters, makers (44/48).
- Cork socks, makers (47/26).
- Cup-jacket papers for capsules, makers (47/40).
- "Diamond Dyes," makers and agents (43/69).
- Elastic hosiery, Continental makers, agent (46/8).
- Electros for advertisements (43/46).
- Enamelled letters, makers (48/61).
- "Fructisine," proprietors (48/33).
- "Ideal" bottle, supply (48/35).
- Langdale's concentrated med. ess. of cinnamon (48/26).
- Lavona de Composee (Italian inquiry) (47/47).
- Liq. ferri phos. magnet. (Light-foot), proprietor (43/67).
- "Mint P Tab" for flavouring peas, makers (45/13).
- "N.W.K." lanoline, manufacturers and agents (4/35).
- "New Skin," agents (42/10).
- Outside lamps, makers (45/72).
- "Petal Dust," makers, address (42/18).
- "Practical" poison-bottle, supply (48/55).
- Ruberoide, makers (45/72).
- Seed merchants, wholesale (45/28).
- Stell, Resdaille & Co., cork-sock makers (47/26).
- Thiocol tablets, makers (44/71).
- "Torpedo" proprietaries (47/27).
- Tucker's asthma-cure, proprietor (47/73).

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The Complaint of the Grocers

of Mid-Rhondda against the competition of chemists as a new thing displays a sad ignorance of history. The pharmacist began his career as a grocer, and although, like mankind in general, he has always striven, more or less consistently, to "move upward, working out the beast," he has never quite succeeded in getting rid of the original taint. But surely the pharmacist of to-day does not compete with the grocer to anything like the same extent as did the old-fashioned chemist and druggist of even fifty years ago. It would be interesting to hear what the gentlemen who have recently favoured us with their reminiscences of the trade have to say on this subject. In the town in which I was apprenticed nearly half a century since (and it was, or at least called itself, the second city of the empire), druggists, even in the best residential quarters, certainly sold pickles, sauces, and other like things. My own governor did a good trade in packed teas, occasionally made his own walnut and onion pickles (for sale), and

Put Up a Sauce or Two.

I have a particularly fragrant memory of a consignment of mushrooms that went bad on our hands before they could be converted into ketchup. And when I returned to the same city some years afterwards I found a chemist in one of its chief suburbs booming a sauce of his own. I fancy, however, that we have largely left this stage of our evolution behind us, and that, if there is now any encroachment on a neighbour's province, it is the grocers who are the aggressors. I know a good many who not only sell patent medicines and all the popular drugs they can, but make a "leading article" of them; and if pharmacists are retaliating by relapsing here and there into the grocery business, it is but natural. It is sometimes difficult to draw the line between the two trades. Where does cream of tartar cease to be a drug and become an article of grocery, or salad-oil pass the boundary between the Italian warehouse and the pharmacy? When the happy time foreshadowed in these columns last week comes round, we shall be able to look back with a smile at little "border troubles" of this kind.

The Views of Candidates

for Parliament regarding the faults and failings of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act are no doubt interesting, and some day their promises may be resurrected for the discomfiture of the unwary men who have been induced to pledge themselves to a certain course of action. For my part I cannot see how there can be the least possible hope that the new Parliament will give up five minutes of its time to concern itself with the amendment of an Act which has just been passed with the consent of all parties. Admitting that the Act is faulty, those who are familiar with the intricacies of the subject and the cross-currents that held up legislation for many years are not likely to lift a little finger to re-open the question. Besides, there are exciting times ahead, and the House of Commons will have other work than wasting time and energy in tinkering up what is likely to prove a botched Act of Parliament. The "pharmacy" grievance is, I fear, likely to go unremedied, and one more of the fond aspirations of Bloomsbury Square will pass to its rest, "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."

When Rejected Candidates

tell us what took place in the examination room we are usually prepared to accept the

sometimes pathetic, occasionally humorous, and almost always largely imaginary account of their objective experiences with the proverbial "grain of salt." For the fact remains that, in the nature of things, no candidate can give a perfectly accurate statement regarding what he hears and sees in the examination room. While there he is dominated by his own subjective sensations, which so obscure his perception that he sees everything external in a distorted light. To put it in another way, the points of view of the examiner and the candidate are diametrically opposite, and neither of the two could tell the whole truth about an examination, unless indeed he were endowed with the gift of thought-reading that we occasionally hear about but very seldom see. For these reasons I am inclined to view with some suspicion the highly coloured statement about the shaky balance which is said to be a "disgrace" to the Pharmaceutical Society in the laboratory at York Place, Edinburgh.

There are Two Main Types

of examiners and of candidates with numerous intermediate varieties of both. There is the examiner who is anxious to find out what a man knows, and the other who is only happy when he can expose to a candidate the depth of his ignorance. There is the candidate who is anxious to tell what he knows, and the one whose aim is to conceal his want of knowledge, and by what is called "bluff" make the examiner believe that he knows more than he does know. Sometimes the sympathetic examiner meets the open candidate, and the result is always happy whether a pass is obtained or not. Occasionally the unsympathetic examiner has to be faced, then there is trouble. If in addition to the variations in the personal equation a candidate is also to be handicapped by such things as a shaky balance table, his position becomes parlous in the extreme.

The New Section

of the Oxford English Dictionary—Romanity—Roundness—contains comparatively little that is of interest to the pharmacist as such. "Rose," "Rosemary," and "Ros Solis" are the only words that call for particular notice here. The lengthy article on the first of these shows a curious omission. We are told that "the petals of the rose have been used for various economical purposes," and are referred to attar, otto, rose-cake, rose-vinegar, rose-water, etc., but nothing is said of the medicinal use of rose-petals, though these are still official; whereas under "Rosemary," which is no longer official, we read: "The leaves . . . have been much used in perfumery, and to some extent in medicine." It is true that in illustration of combined and attributive uses of the word, quotations indicating some of the rose's uses in medicine are given, but these refer almost entirely to obsolete or virtually obsolete preparations, and there is no hint of the existence of the confection or the infusion. The definition of rose-water is: "Water distilled from roses, or impregnated with essence of roses, and used as a perfume, etc." This, of course, is not in accordance with the B.P. The earlier form of "Rosemary" is "Rosmarine," which is preferable, as indicating its derivation from *Ros marinus* (sea-dew), a name supposed to be due to the fact that the plant is often found near the sea. It is suggested that in the form "Rose Mary" (in the earlier instances cited this occurs as two words) there is not only a confusion with "rose," but a reference to the Blessed Virgin Mary. A similar confusion with "rose" is responsible for "Rosa Solis," a very common corruption of "Ros Solis" (sun-dew). The Dictionary duly notes this as a medicinal plant, though it has long gone out of use as such, at least in England. It had formerly a great reputation as a blistering agent, and as a principal ingredient in the famous cordial Rosa Solis. Other words of more or less interest to pharmacists are "rosin," which so late a writer as Quincy uses where we should now prefer "resin," "Röntgen," and perhaps one or two more.

Standardisation of Coal Tar Disinfectants.

THE "Lancet" Commissioners have shown that, by their test, "Sanitas Bactox" ranks equally with one other preparation as the *highest* in germicidal power of the *homogeneous* group, and takes *first* place alone, when the cost is compared on a basis of efficiency.

By the standardised *B. Typhosus* test, however, "Sanitas Bactox" shows a co-efficiency of 20, whereas the other disinfectant only shows 15.

Again, "Sanitas Okol" takes first place in the group of *Emulsified* Coal Tar preparations, both with respect to efficiency and cost.

We will send copies of our new pamphlet entitled "The Truth about Disinfectants and their Relative Values" on application.

The SANITAS CO. (Lim.), LIMEHOUSE, LONDON (C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S. Chairman.)

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Editorial Articles.

Parliament and Pharmacy.

THE new British Parliament does not, as yet, have the name of a chemist and druggist on its roll. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, who was officially selected as "the chemists' candidate," accepted the position on condition that he would fight for his party where a constituency was offered to him. That condition was accepted, and he was nominated as a candidate for Stepney. There he pulled down considerably the sitting member's majority, but has not himself been returned to Parliament. In the contest Mr. Glyn-Jones has shown all those qualities for which he is noted amongst chemists—exceptional gifts of organisation, great enthusiasm for a cause, and magnetic influence over his fellows. These and other characteristics will doubtless secure for him ere long a safe seat from his party, but in the meantime chemists will have no member of their own in Parliament, and later it may not be possible to get even Mr. Glyn-Jones to go forward in that capacity. Pharmacists as a body have not shown in a practical manner that they desire one of themselves in St. Stephen's; on the contrary, they have expressed some aversion to assisting Mr. Glyn-Jones on account of his politics. Whether or not that will obtain if a chemist of opposite political views should ever come forward as Mr. Glyn-Jones did on this occasion we do not know, but there is no question of the fact that if an attempt is to be made to amend our Poisons and Pharmacy law in the new Parliament it will be necessary to have someone in the House of Commons completely conversant with that law, personally familiar with the drug-trade, experienced in legislative methods, and known to the whole House as the special representative of chemists. It is apparent, from interviews and correspondence which we have reported from several constituencies, that chemists appear to expect some pharmacy legislation to be promoted soon. Those ardent souls who have promulgated these must be grievously disappointed when they reflect that there is no official proposal for fresh legislation. It is still assumed that the judicial ruling as to the description "pharmacy" is due to oversight in the wording of the 1908 Act, that is, one of those omitted things which Parliament often rectifies quickly. But it is not so. The wording required to reserve the description "pharmacy" was never put forward as part of the measure or as an amendment. Besides, it raises a principle which is novel in the law relating to the practice of dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and surgery; place descriptions are not covered by those statutes which reserve the use of titles of personal qualification to registered persons. There is, however, a legislative precedent in the reservation of the description "Patent Office" to the Comptroller's Office, and a judicial decision under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, which might also be taken as a precedent. These are substantially all in law that we have to work upon for restriction of the description "pharmacy." The

only definite proposal that has been made to embody the principle in pharmacy law is our own, published a few weeks ago. The Exeter Pharmacists' Association and others have submitted it to parliamentary candidates, but the Pharmaceutical Council has not said a word about it, and, as far as we are aware, has not even discussed it. In these circumstances the absence of a chemists' representative from the House of Commons is immaterial; and, although it feels cruel to have to say it, a point has been reached at which chemists must look facts in the face, and try to realise (1) that they have never had in law the sole right to use the word "pharmacy," (2) that the Pharmaceutical Council knew that this right was not being obtained by the 1908 Act, and (3) that pharmacists will never get the right if they do not keep their grievance alive by persistent effort, part of which should be getting one of themselves into Parliament to voice their views.

Linseed and Cottonseed Oils.

THE unusually marked and rapid advance which has taken place in the value of linseed and cottonseed oils since last autumn, and especially within the last month or two, has aroused much interest in commercial circles, while prices of other descriptions of competitive materials have also benefited to some extent. The importance of the advance may be seen from the following record of prices, compared with this time last year, and the extreme figures touched in 1909:

	1909.		1910.		Rise. against a year ago.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Jan. 18.		
Linseed oil, London spot, per ton	£32 0s.	£20 10s.	£32 10s.	£10 15s.	
Cotton oil, crude, London spot, per ton	£29 15s.	£22 5s.	£28 10s.	£4 15s.	

There are various reasons to account for this remarkable rise, while there have been growing evidences of a shortage of supplies of raw material on both sides of the Atlantic. The receipts of seed for the past year in Great Britain show a considerable falling-off (especially in the case of linseed) as compared with the previous two years, the figures being as follows:

Imports.		1907.	1908.	1909.
Linseed (grs.)		2,071,534	2,067,195	1,697,428
Cottonseed (tons)		758,152	616,923	600,377

Taking linseed first, it will be seen that the decline last year amounted to about 370,000 quarters, which is chiefly accounted for by smaller shipments from the River Plate, although more seed was received from India. Apart from this, which necessarily made for a much reduced output of oil by British crushers, there are indications of a probable further substantial falling-off in fresh supplies for the current year from the Argentine, where the export surplus may not exceed 550,000 tons, thus showing a big reduction against original estimates. In former years, practically the entire Argentine surplus came to Europe, but this season it is anticipated that fully 150,000 tons of the export surplus will go to non-European ports, chiefly the United States. This novel feature, added to an already tight situation, has, of course, aroused considerable anxiety among European crushers and accelerated the recent rapid rise in values, inasmuch as United States shippers during the last two months were compelled to cancel their engagements for shipment to Europe, the crop there having fallen much below early expectations. There is now a serious scarcity of seed in the United States, especially in the face of enhanced trade requirements, and prices there have risen to a greater extent than here, so that the European market for seed and its by-product is largely affected by developments in the American situation. Home crushers find considerable difficulty in

covering their needs, while America has lately been purchasing substantial quantities of seed for shipment direct from the River Plate. The demand for linseed oil has been lately very brisk, supplies being in narrow compass and firmly held. Prices have reacted but little from the extreme figures realised, while the premium on summer delivery, which some time ago amounted to several pounds per ton, has been reduced about half-way. The worst of the scarcity has been possibly already largely discounted, as the demand should be to some extent curtailed by the high prices. There is, however, but little doubt that the product will continue very dear all through the current season.

As to cottonseed oil, developments in the American trade have also played an important part in the recent rise in values up to 30% per ton for forward delivery of crude oil in London—an advance of some 9% per ton from the lowest record in 1909. While the position in the United States appears to be very strong, speculation there has been stimulated by the extraordinarily high prices ruling for lard oil and the apprehension of a serious shortage of raw material as a result of a small cotton crop. The situation on this side is rather peculiar. There has been so far a fairly liberal supply of seed, thanks to the increased quantities received from India, but oil is relatively scarce, which is due to the fact that home crushers have devoted more attention to soya beans, the consumption of which has assumed huge proportions. The scarcity of oil and the high value of cottonseed, enhanced by a "corner" in Egypt, and reports that America has made attempts to purchase oil from this side, were strengthening factors. The exports of oil from this country for some time past have been much reduced, while, on the other hand, important quantities of soya oil have been shipped abroad from Hull. It is well to bear in mind, too, that the exports of American oil to Europe have, since last summer, shrunk to a considerable extent (especially material used for soap-making purposes), the total shipments since July 1 to date showing a deficit of about 115,000 barrels. Other kinds of fats used by soap-makers being also dear, cotton oil may be maintained at a pretty high level of values this year, with general trade more active, while a falling-off in the supply of Egyptian seed is now looked for.

The Argentine Market.

THE position occupied by British commerce in the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic has always been, and is still, a very important one, but so far as the chemical and drug trades are concerned the share of Great Britain is much smaller than it ought to be. Germany for some years past has been the largest exporter, not because she is better situated for working the trade, but because she has made a special study of the Argentine market. In order to obtain her foothold, Germany has taken great trouble to look into details which, perhaps seemingly trifling in themselves, are really of supreme importance to ensure success. Without in any way questioning the methods of British manufacturers, the German, we are told, has had the inspiration to ask his customer, "How do you want it?" at the same time laying himself out to supply accordingly, even to minor details. This, of course, is only half the battle: the exporter has not only to ascertain and study his buyer's wants, but the buyer has first to be found. This can only be done by means of an agent or representative who not only knows thoroughly all local conditions, but who is in close sympathy with consumers and dealers, who can furthermore be depended upon always to work thoroughly and conscientiously. As a commercial nation the Argentine Republic is rapidly coming forward, her import and export trade already

exceeding that of any other of the Latin States. Cattle and sheep raising and the supply of foodstuffs, especially for Great Britain and Europe, are her chief industries. By far the largest imports into the Argentine at the present time are building-materials, which is natural in a developing country. There is, however, a huge demand for manufactured goods, and among these chemicals and drugs take a leading place, as will be seen from the following figures (the latest available), which relate to the 1908 imports :

	Kilos.	£
Acid, tartario	49,000	3,000
Acid, acetic	35,000	11,000
Acid, boric	45,000	2,700
Acid, citric	74,000	9,600
Alum, commercial	2,300,000	17,900
Alum sulph.	1,100,000	12,100
Aniline dyes	173,000	30,700
Ammonia anhyd.	182,745	9,200
Ammonia carb.	53,000	2,100
Ammonia liquid	12,000	600
Ammonia products	95,000	3,100
Arsenic	244,000	5,000
Barium sulph.	3,450,000	20,500
Carbon bisulph.	314,000	9,500
Chemical products and substances	2,300,000	60,580
Chocolate paste	216,000	5,200
Chocolate powder	39,000	1,600
Cream of tartar	7,000	650
Chloroform and ethers	4,700	1,600
Essences, fruit, etc.	240,000	29,000
Turpentine oil	2,030,000	37,900
Glycerin	54,000	3,760
Glucose	2,030,000	40,510
Gums	310,000	18,950
Insect powder	59,000	5,850
Iodoform	293	480
Malt	15,600,000	30,900
Manure, chemical	2,120,000	8,400
Morphine	18	180
Coconut oil	146,309	4,700
Colza oil	177,000	7,100
Cod-liver oil	38,000	1,500
Linseed oil	380,000	9,120
Medicinal oils	110,000	4,700
Palm oil	690,000	21,920
Rape-seed oil	184,000	7,000
Sesame oil	43,500	1,740
Olive oil	20,000,000	709,112
Various oils	1,066,000	25,511
Potash iodide	1,300	910
Potash nitrate	145,000	4,348
Potash prussiate	1,890	190
Plumbi carb.	646,000	12,910
Roots, leaves, barks, seeds, and flowers	114,000	6,385
Soda ash	5,200,000	19,160
Soda caustic	4,300,000	42,180
Soda nitrate	960,000	5,800
Soda silicate	2,150,000	12,860
Suphate of copper	1,400,000	39,800

There is a constant demand for specifics in one or other of the provinces, the imports in 1908 being as follows :

		£
Proprietary medicines and specialities	(cases) 17,700	352,800
Medicinal wines	(doz.) 65,650	52,300
Mineral waters	" 469,800	69,600

The low temperature in winter, and, no matter the season, sudden and marked fluctuations in the weather, are the reason for a large market for chest and lung medicines, the imports in 1908 being :

		£
Cod-liver oil (bottled)	(doz.) 7,350	7,950
Pharmaceutical products	(kilos.) 2,250,500	60,200

The demand for perfumery and all toilet-articles, including lotions and washes for the complexion, etc., is almost unlimited. There is also an equally large demand for medicated, toilet, and common soaps, the imports of which in 1908 were :

		£
Perfumery	(cases) 9,344	201,500
Soap, medicated	(kilos) 112,250	27,000
Soap, toilet	" 104,980	9,800
Soap, common	" 666,000	24,300
Talcum, borated	" 53,000	10,600

The following are further figures for 1908 :

		£
Bottles, for dispensing	(kilos.) 674,500	15,500
Corks	" 204,700	40,200
Photographic paper	" 35,800	14,400
Photographic plates	(doz.) 92,990	13,600
Sponges	(kilos.) 10,100	10,300
Syphons for soda-water	(pieces) 293,600	20,600
Toilet-paper	(kilos.) 100,500	6,000
Wool, medicated	" 145,900	15,200

Disinfectants, veterinary medicines, cattle specifics, etc., besides dental supplies and appliances, chemists' and druggists' sundries, all kinds of surgical instruments and appliances, hospital supplies, etc., add to the long list. The demand for all these goods is unceasing, but the volume of business actually done is not generally appreciated in Great Britain, so that these figures and remarks may help to call attention to this important market. We may add that it is necessary for those who solicit business in the Argentine to be prepared to tackle the Spanish language and quote on the metric basis. On such terms American houses are now competing for the trade, and are getting a good deal of it. The Exhibition which is to be held in Buenos Aires this year is expected to be an opportunity for introducing new goods.

U.S.A. Trade in Jamaica.

COUSIN JONATHAN wants to secure a larger share of the trade of Jamaica, and with that object in view his Consul at Kingston has made a thorough and comprehensive canvass by letter addressed to each merchant in the district, in which he asked the following questions :

- (1) What lines of American goods do you carry?
- (2) Do you buy direct from the American manufacturer or exporter? If not, would you like to be placed in direct communication with American firms selling the goods you carry?
- (3) Is the quality of American goods now being purchased by you satisfactory, are the goods properly packed, and are terms and conditions of payment satisfactory?
- (4) Can you offer any suggestions as to the manufacture of goods in certain patterns or qualities to meet the particular needs or tastes of the Jamaican buyer?
- (5) Do you take any American trade journal?
- (6) Any other remarks?

The replies elicited, which were very general, brought out much useful information, including the statement by a druggist that the prices of drugs and medicines are lower in England and Germany than in the United States. He adds, however, that the promptness with which the goods arrived from the States offsets any small disadvantages such as higher prices. Drugs and medicines to the value of £172,000 were imported during 1907-8 and \$84,000 came from the United States. The largest firm of druggists in Jamaica who also handle groceries, etc., voices the long-standing complaint of insufficient postage from the United States. A manufacturer of aerated waters states that most American flavouring-extracts, etc., are weaker than English materials of the same kind, and inferior in flavour. On this point the Consul urges manufacturers to follow the matter up, as there are half-a-dozen large concerns in Jamaica engaged in the manufacture and sale of aerated waters and beverages, there being a considerable demand. Most of the replies received by the Consul related to the hardware and soft-goods trade, but, as showing the devious channels of trade, one large dealer in rum, who is particularly anxious to develop trade in rum with the United States, told the Consul that some American importers prefer to get Jamaica rum from England instead of direct from Jamaica. Among other points elicited by the Consul is that most Jamaican merchants buy through commission merchants in New York or in Jamaica, although several have their own buying

agents in New York. A large number express a desire to be placed in direct communication with manufacturers, while others express dissatisfaction with the terms of payment granted by American houses, which are thirty and sixty days, whereas "British houses generally give six months." From statistics given in a recently issued Colonial Office Report on Jamaica for 1907-8 we find that the United States takes 59 per cent. of the exports and the United Kingdom 21.4 per cent.; and as regards imports into Jamaica the United States shares to the extent of 44.2 per cent., as compared with 46.6 per cent. from the United Kingdom. The United States mostly sends foodstuffs and drinks, whereas our exports to the island are practically all manufactured goods, and it is these to which the Consul directs his inquiry. His impression is that considering the closer proximity of America to this market, and the consequent quicker delivery and smaller freight-charges, they should obtain a larger share of the trade, especially as the Jamaican tariff applies to British and all other foreign imports exactly as it does to American. These are "points" which should be borne in mind by the British exporter, as although the United States has not during the past ten years materially improved her position as a seller to Jamaica, the ratio of increase is slightly in her favour.

The Storage of Poisons.

"The Hospital," referring to the Fulham accidental-poisoning case, points out that the Pharmacy Act regulations as to the storage of poisons are not applicable to medical practitioners, and commends these regulations, suggesting that medical practitioners "should comply with them voluntarily, and doubtless the vast majority of practitioners who dispense do so comply with them. Very great precautions are taken in the storage of poisons in institutional wards, and it is highly desirable that similar precautions should be taken in private surgeries." Our contemporary also says it would seem wise for practitioners to observe the regulation as regards distinguishable bottles for liniments, embrocations, lotions, and liquid disinfectants containing poisons.

Testing Apprentices.

A very interesting decree has been issued recently by the Regierungspräsident of the district of Oppeln, in Silesia, which is not without interest for British pharmacists at the present time. The President is of opinion that at their first pharmaceutical examination the apprentices have for some years past shown a lower standard of knowledge than was formerly the case. He ascribes this to the fact that owners are now obliged to get on with as little help as possible, and consequently the apprentices are compelled to do a considerable amount of extra work that interferes with their studies, and that all the actual study is relegated to the last year of apprenticeship. To obviate this state of affairs he has elaborated a plan of study for pharmaceutical apprentices, and enjoins the district medical officers on their rounds of inspection to use this plan as a basis for ascertaining how their studies are progressing. At the end of the first year the apprentice is required to know the methods of storing preparations, regulations regarding the sale of potent drugs, etc.; preparation of decoctions, infusions, and simple ointments; prescription-reading, recognition of drugs and preparations by sight; explanation of simple parts of the Pharmacopœia; writing labels; the principle of maceration and digestion. To this are added botany, recognition of plants, and elementary chemistry, and physics. At the end of the second year the apprentice is taken still further

in the same subjects, and so on to the end of the apprenticeship, it being notable that the requirements are, from the point of view of the shop, not what classes and textbooks can impart.

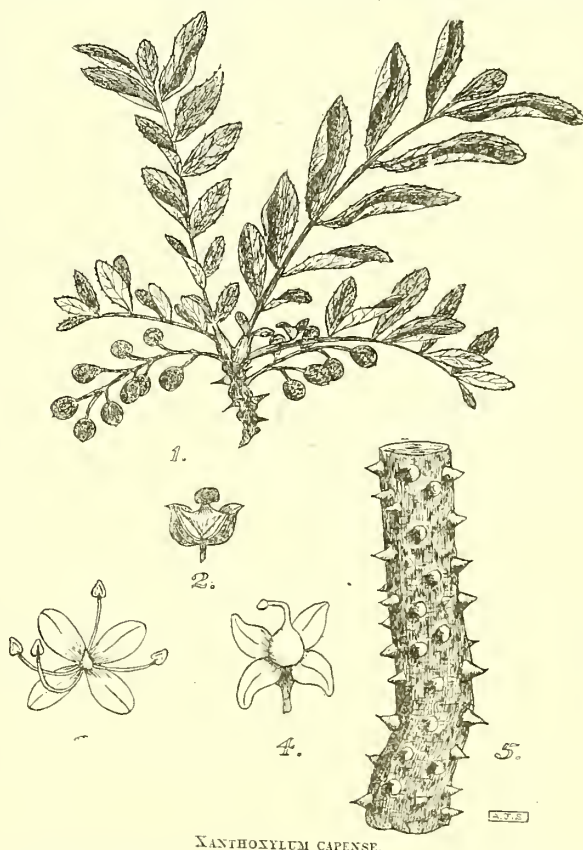
South African Plants.

By G. E. Oliver.

Xanthoxylum Capense.

(Kaffir, *Um-nungu-mabele*; Dutch, *Paarde-Pram*; Knob-wood; Wild Cardamom.)

THIS interesting plant is now figured and described in Simm's "Forest Flor. of Cape Colony," and is a widely dispersed tree or shrub. It may readily be distinguished by the characteristic knobs with which the stem and larger branches are set. It is from these knobs that the vernacular names are derived—*Paarde Pram* (Dutch) meaning mare's teats. The leaves are imparipinnate, and their stalks and nerves are usually armed with small



XANTHOXYLUM CAPENSE.

1. Leaves and Fruit. 2. Fruit after dehiscence, showing solitary seed still attached. 3. Male Flower. 4. Female Flower (both enlarged). 5. Section of Stem, showing characteristic prouberances, from which the plant derives its English (Knob-wood) and Dutch (*Paarde Pram*=Mare's Teats) names.

prickles. The flowers, which are inconspicuous, are borne in panicles and are unisexual and dioecious. The fruit is a dry one-seeded capsule, dehiscing in two valves and retaining the solitary black shining seed on its inner coat. This seed remains attached long after the valves have separated and shrunk. The plant itself is very variable in size and attains the size of a large tree in dense high forest, while in other situations it is found only as a shrub.

The chief interest from a medicinal point of view in *xanthoxylum* is its use as an antidote against the ill-effects of eating anthrax-diseased meat, and for this purpose it is universally employed by natives. Whatever may be the real value of the plant in this connection, it is certain that the carcasses of oxen which have died of anthrax are eaten

by them with impunity, and that the practice of accompanying the feast with draughts of an infusion of the root-bark is general.

Dr. W. Anderson Soga, who practises in the heart of Kaffirland, and whose knowledge concerning the plants in use among the natives is valuable and interesting, furnishes me with the following information :

"As an antidote against *melztiek* (anthrax) the roots are powdered and placed in water and allowed to draw for a little. The natives then eat the diseased meat and take an occasional pull at the infusion. The Galekas in these parts (Kentani) always use it for this purpose, and, so far as I know, no death has resulted from the eating of such deadly carrion."

Its universal use for the purpose referred to, and the fact that deaths do not occur among the natives who eat the diseased meat, would seem to point to its having undoubted bacteria-destroying properties. The root-bark is slightly bitter, and it contains an alkaloid to which its value is doubtless due.

Another plant used for the same purpose is a species of *Cluytia*, the bitterness of which has been attributed to quinine, but which more probably contains salicin, though this has not been isolated in a sufficiently pure form to give the characteristic coloration with sulphuric acid. This plant will be dealt with in a future article. Other and less-known uses of *xanthoxylum* are as antisyphilitic and for snake-bite, the bark of the root being used in each case.

Prescription Problem.

THE problem in prescription-reading which was set in the *C. & D.*, January 8, has not been attacked by many of our readers. This is due to the peculiar handwriting of the prescriber, although many will acknowledge that the difficulties vanish on closer study. The transcription of the exercise is as follows :

R. Mist Efferv 3vij
Nepenth 5j
2 dis horis s—
R. Pil. Purg vj ij 2^a nocte s—
R. Adip praep 3j
Liq. plumbi acet 5j
M ft ung ter die appl
Jul 1/- 78

C. H.

The chief difficulty has been in regard to the pill and the first ingredient in the ointment, but the correct solution has been sent by Mr. J. RICHARDS, 53 Knightsbridge, London, S.W., to whom we award a copy of "The Art of Dispensing."

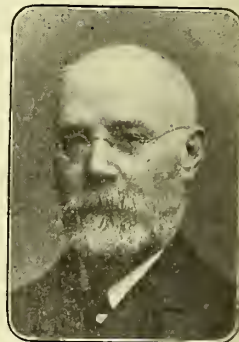
The next problem is given below, and solutions of it on postcards should be sent to us not later than January 28 :

Sal. Ichthamm.
2.06 : 150, c
Cing. R
1. 2. 3.

Counter Etiquette and Ethics.

Extracts from a Paper read by Mr. J. P. Gilmour to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE writer of these observations is chairman of the North British branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and is a devoted student of psychological and sociological problems. The present discourse he confessed at the outset to be "the veriest commonplace," but the extracts which we have made from it will be read with pleasure by the elders and profit by the youngsters in British pharmacy. We have incorporated Mr. Gilmour's portrait, as being requisite to give point to certain parts of the discourse.



MR. J. P. GILMOUR.

Etiquette is a code of rules, with a complementary ritual devised for the mollifying of manners, and the lubrication of social intercourse. Some etiquette is ethical, and some ethic is etiquette. The etiquette to be observed by the pharmacist at the counter is a particular case of etiquette in general, with adaptive modifications to a special environment.

Personal Appearance.

While it is semipernally true that no man or woman, even with the help of elevators, can really add an inch to their stature, or, what is of graver import, is able, even by the most violent exertion of will, to cause a solitary hair to grow on the bald scalp, Art can nevertheless do much to supply the omissions of Nature or repair the ravages of Time. But such aids should be used in moderation. As a rule the man of small physical bulk must seek compensation in gifts of mind or graces of manner. In any case, whether he be handsome or plain, it is essential that he should make himself presentable. If there is a luxuriant growth of hair upon the head and face, it should be ruthlessly cut short on the scalp and entirely removed from the face. Hair is an unwelcome inheritance from animal ancestors, and one of the most insanitary of the bodily appendages. . . . Clean shaving should be the rule, because it exposes the whole face and the expression of the emotions, so that, if the pharmacist has an ingenuous, benignant, confidence-inviting countenance, it will serve as a perpetual cheap advertisement of character. As regards the teeth, if they are complete, or nearly so, and sound, the utmost care should be taken to preserve and beautify them. The vendor of tooth-powders should show that he cleans his own teeth. If the teeth are incomplete, decayed, or unsightly, and cannot be concealed by a moustache, recourse should be had to the dentist. Good teeth, natural or artificial, are a prerequisite of the pharmacist's personal equipment, if only to ensure the distinct articulation of the names of new synthetics.

The care of the hands is also important. In the average pharmacy, where principal and assistants have much rough and dirty work to do, the hands cannot be kept lily-white, even with the owner's proprietary skin-cream, but there is no excuse for long and grimy nails or grubby hands. If the dweller in the city is to keep his face and hands passably clean, he must wash the first at least twice a day and the second half a dozen times. For the pharmacist much more frequent ablutions must be the rule, for hygienic as well as æsthetic reasons. He is coming into contact with people suffering from contagious diseases, or out of infected dwellings. He is handling customers' filthy bottles and still filthier lucre; and smutty hands are an abomination to every cleanly person. Therefore wash the hands twenty times a day, and see that the finger-nails are trimmed and cleaned.

Dress.

I do not presume to lay down an absolute sumptuary law for the pharmacist behind the counter. The circumstances of his calling plainly require, however, that his shop attire should neither be showy nor vulgar. . . . The pharmacist's dress should be sober, but not too sad. The shop-coat may be threadbare, provided the linen about the neck and wrists is clean and trim. The white linen apron undoubtedly protects the clothes, but has no other merit. It is unsymmetrical and uncomely. Half an hour after it is donned fresh from the wash it begins to acquire the sordid aspect of a crumpled soiled rag. In many parts of the country apron-wearing is

falling into disuse, less, however, for æsthetic reasons than from less creditable motives. Ordinary shop-work is ruinous to clothes, so that some kind of overall is necessary. From the artistic as well as the utilitarian point of view, nothing could be more suitable and satisfactory than a long blouse similar to that worn by the French peasant. The material should be washable, and the colour might be white or a chaste shade of blue. The white overalls worn for laboratory work, besides being admirably adapted to their purpose, give their wearers an agreeably clean and smart appearance. Smoking-caps and skull-caps, as suggesting *négligé* costume, should not be worn in the shop. The smoking-cap is often mere ostentation, and if it is a bald head that is in question, although the wind may not be tempered to the bald head, the bald head becomes inured, or can be made inured, to the wind. For some inscrutable reason pharmacists, as well as other men, often wear over-sized, clumsy boots. A boot may be roomy without being ugly, and, as the public often get a view of the pharmacist's feet when he scales the shelf-ladder, he should see to it that his feet are neatly shod, and his boots or shoes well brushed.

Address

is a blend of temperament and culture. The man of slow or lymphatic temperament, no matter how cultured he may be, will never create so favourable an impression as one of lively or expressive temperament who may have much less culture. The educated man who applies himself to business must, if he is to be successful, subdue his temperament to the medium it is to work in. The pharmacist *par excellence* must be a man of the world in the best sense of the term. That he already fulfils this function is attested by competent witnesses. In one of Robert Louis Stevenson's few casual references to the man of our craft he speaks of "the affable chemist," and this is the typical description of him in literature. It is the highly honourable tradition of the profession of pharmacy that its members are always ready to attend cheerfully and painstakingly upon the public. To meet even the most unreasonable demands with unruffled temper, to accept unmerited innuendo or open insult with dignified silence or dispassionate remonstrance, but not necessarily to efface professional individuality or surrender self-respect, courtesy and deference to customers is a duty; obsequiousness is degrading both to him who gives and to him who receives it. The pharmacist's habitual manner to customers of all ranks should be one of unvarying goodwill and unfeigned civility. There is no need for his being too effusive nor too reserved. The first leads by an easy descent to subversive familiarity, the second to unpopularity with customers. . . . If you can smile brightly and gracefully, smile for all it is worth. It may be worth a good deal to you. If your efforts to relax your features culminate in a grimace, grin, or smirk, leave your face to wear its natural expression, which, however unprepossessing it may be, is preferable to the factitious product.

To pass from the general to the particular.

Relations with Assistants.

An employer should treat his assistants at the serving-counter with the same courtesy and consideration as a customer. There must be no display of impatience or anger with them, no matter how grossly they may blunder. On no account should an employer or senior assistant unbiddenly interpose between assistant and customer. If the salesman is making a serious mistake as to the price or quality of an article, or is misinforming or misdirecting the customer, he should be called aside and privately set right. Open reproof or conviction invariably miscarries, and even in the meekest natures begets feelings of resentment and revolt. Moreover, the employer or overseer who makes a practice of rating his servants publicly lays himself open to the charge of being but an incompetent instructor and governor of them, and so tends to discredit himself.

Relations with the Public.

The golden rule which the pharmacist should engrave on the fleshy tablets of his heart is "Never lose your temper." That way lies conquest both over self and the world. Even when your wrath is righteous—and if it is yours it must always, of course, be righteous—bottle it up, so that, like wine, it may improve with age. Endure fools, not gladly—for human nature, even when incarnate in a pharmacist, has its limits—but endure them without violence. Be hospitable even to the bore who enters for the hundredth time at your busiest hour to recite for the thousandth time the interminable history of his woes. Humour the infirmities and idiosyncrasies of the cranks and the crotcheteers. Listen to all, but harangue none. Remember that, while you are expected to lend an attentive and sympathetic ear to clinical reports and family chronicles, the narrators have no sort of interest in your affairs. But don't encourage political and religious discussions over the counter or in front of it. The bulk of

the public is non-polemical, and doesn't like to have its shopping mixed with controversy. Moreover, much of a pharmacist's business is confidential, and a lady customer for an enema doesn't care to enter a shop in which the proprietor and some wild-looking men are hammering away at the relative merits of Free Trade and Tariff Reform. For the same reason, and others still more cogent, eschew gossiping. It is mischievous in two directions. First, it creates the impression that you haven't much business to do; and, secondly, that you are a busybody, and therefore a scandal-monger, whom it is safer to avoid.

Treatment of Customers.

It is snobbish to discriminate openly or obliquely between well-to-do and humble customers. The poorest patron is entitled to the same deference and service as the highest in the land. Remington very properly recommends that, as far as practicable, customers should be served in the order of their arrival in the shop. If a customer thrusts himself before those who have precedence of him on the plea that he is in a hurry, or without any plea save that of unashamed assertiveness, either ignore him or, if that is impossible without strife, crave the permission of those supplanted before serving the supplanter. As Remington points out, the sufferers from deferred serving are often children, who may be chidden or chastised on returning home on account of a delay for which they are not responsible. Be particularly attentive to children and sympathetic in your dealings with them, to the extent of bearing even with their waywardness, unless it is offensive. . . . If a child has forgotten what he was sent for, don't curtly tell him to go home and get the name of the article written down. Try first of all, by suggestion, to make out what is required. Or, if the child has become muddled and ordered the wrong thing, never hesitate to exchange or take it back, unless there is some good reason to the contrary. The same observations apply *mutatis mutandis* to the whole course of the pharmacist's conduct towards his grown-up customers. The public often have difficulty with technical names. In the event of a mistake having been made by principal or assistant as to change, the commodity supplied, or in dispensing, listen carefully to what the complainant has to say, and examine as judiciously as your interests will permit the evidence he submits. If there is any doubt in the case, give the complainant the benefit of it. The concession may conciliate him, whereas refusal of redress, even when justifiable, is certain to alienate him. If the complainant proves his case, or you are satisfied of the justice of it, the wise, as well as honest, course is frankly to acknowledge blame and to offer all the reparation in your power. If there is legal liability, neither equivocation nor evasion will avail. And if there is not, chicanery will still be futile if it betrays your double-dealing to the aggrieved person.

Charges.

Prices are regulated by economic law. A retail pharmacist's charges are not arbitrary, as a large section of the public still vainly imagine. They are based on statistical constants for his trade, so that there is no ground whatever for the legends about the druggist's fabulous profits, with which the Munchausens of the Press perennially regale their credulous readers. It is now a matter of maturing history that profits in the retail drug-trade have been steadily declining since 1875. This decline is partly absolute and partly relative, the latter as a result of the advance in working expenses—*e.g.*, the wages-bill. To-day the returns for the capital and labour expended in our trade are quite inadequate. Nor is there any prospect of any restitution of forces. In the world of the future the reward for skilled labour and professional service will tend to decrease to a lower average, but the general standard of living and comfort will tend to rise. The period for the amassing of great fortunes, or even of competencies, by private individuals is waning, because of the restriction of profits by indiscriminate competition and legislative interference. The shopkeeper in his last phase is fast developing into a farmer of the public rates and taxes. But, unlike his congener in pre-revolutionary France and the Turkey of yesterday, he is impoverished, not aggrandised, in the process.

There are two cardinal principles to be applied in fixing retail charges for drugs. The first is that the gross profit shall be such as to cover cost and working-expenses, together with the current rate of interest upon the capital employed in the business. This is the ethical as well as economic basis. The second principle is that the price for a given drug or other commodity should, apart from the exceptions which occur in every business, be uniform to all the customers who frequent the same shop, and that, as far as possible, the same price should be charged for the same commodity by all retail pharmacists within such areas as are convenient for the purpose. Dispensing charges necessarily fall within a different category, although even here, as we have tried to

show in Glasgow, approximate uniformity can be obtained. I can conceive of no greater dishonesty than that of having two prices in an establishment for the same commodity. . . . It is also dishonourable, if not dishonest, to issue a retail price-list in which borax is quoted at 1*l.* per oz. and 4*d.* per lb., and with other drugs at pound prices at or below cost.

Nostrums.

The majority of pharmacists are agreed as to the perniciousness of the nostrum traffic, but there is much conflict of opinion over the methods of dealing with it. One set of extremists exhort us to separate ourselves entirely from the unclean thing. Another set, at the opposite pole of doctrine, insist that the sole responsibility for the evil rests between the nostrum-maker and the public, and that the retailer's function is the purely passive one of supplying the public demand, that being the end for which he exists. The first position is logical and consistent, provided its exponent has no nostrums of his own. If he has even one ewe-lamb, however innocent, he must descend from his pedestal and jostle with the rest of us in the market-place. The second doctrine is fantastic. Legally the pharmacist is forbidden to supply all that the public demands. Morally he has wide discretionary powers, which he is bound to exercise, and does exercise daily. The problem with reference to the sale of nostrums is compounded of economic and ethical factors. If all pharmacists refrained from stocking nostrums, the loss of business would be distributed, and the legitimate business of drug-selling would probably increase. But such abstinence cannot be practised by the individual, who would inevitably damage his business without in the least reforming the evil. Nevertheless, there is a middle course which offers possibility of amelioration. It is only substitution, as defined by those who have most to lose by it, that is indefensible. The use of many nostrums negatively endangers the patient's health or life by forestalling the medical treatment which alone would suit his case. But it is rarely that the nostrum is positively dangerous. In the former case the sale should be made without comment. In the latter it is undoubtedly the pharmacist's duty to warn the customer. It is one thing to stock and sell nostrums under a species of compulsion. It is another to provide facilities for this traffic.

Sale of Poisons.

Law and equity are not always identical. The regulations relating to the sale of scheduled poisons are arbitrary and even oppressive in some respects, and deplorably lax in others. The lot of the retail pharmacist in this connection is not a happy one, for he often finds himself between the devil of the law seeking whom it may devour, on the one side, and the deep sea of the public seeking whom it can engulf, on the other. It is gratifying to know that, on the whole, pharmacists are almost meticulous in their observance of the law as to the sale of poisons, and, indeed, often exceed its requirements in order more effectively to protect the public against themselves. Still, one occasionally comes across disquieting evidences of irregularity. The conscientious pharmacist who insists upon the use of poison-bottles, in accordance with the law, is grieved and aggrieved to find that other vendors are not always so particular. In Glasgow, where the ubiquitous whisky gill-bottle might well be quartered on the city arms, I have seen it used as a container for A B C liniment, ammonia, vitriol, nitric acid, carbolic acid, and other powerful poisons. The aerated-water bottle is another favourite domestic general utility container. Another reprehensible practice is that of placing one vendor's label over another's.

The Medical Profession.

The pharmacist as an intermediary between the medical profession and the public has a difficult and often invidious part to play. If he were not a man of principle, he could easily make much mischief. As it is, even with the most earnest desire and effort to avoid giving offence or compromising the prescriber, he is sometimes unwittingly involved in what is reported to be criticism of him. For example, the patient is apt to ask the dispenser what the medicine is for, or whether he thinks it efficacious for its purpose. Unless the dispenser is, to use the old preacher's parable, as circumspect as a cat picking its way over the broken glass on the coping of a garden wall, his answers may embroil him either with the prescriber or the patient, with consequent loss of confidence and custom. The pharmacist's chief concern must always be to promote and preserve confidence and goodwill between medical adviser and patient, and the medical man of the better sort can be depended to reciprocate.

Counter-prescribing.

Whatever may be the ethics of this practice, the law on the subject is perfectly clear. It is the legal right of the duly qualified medical practitioner to compound, dispense, and

sell, or keep open shop for selling scheduled poisons. It is the prescriptive right of every layman to prescribe for and treat disease. We all know, however, that what is lawful may be neither moral nor expedient. And it is certainly inexpedient that persons so inadequately trained in practical pharmacy as an average medical practitioner should do dispensing, or that the average pharmacist, whose knowledge of clinical medicine, surgery, and therapeutics is also insufficient, should do prescribing. The ideal condition is one of complete separation of the two functions as circumstances will allow. This devolution may be reached in the remote future, but there is no prospect of its approach in our times.

The pharmacist in business who gets little or no dispensing, having to make a living, like the doctor, who is compelled to start shopkeeping to work up a practice, is often forced into counter-prescribing against his will. But even at its worst this practice cannot damage the medical profession so seriously as medical dispensing and shopkeeping injure the legitimate business of pharmacy. On the contrary, the counter-prescriber as an educated man is much more cautious than the ignorant and unscrupulous quack with whom he is unjustly confounded, and is oftener the auxiliary than the enemy of the medical practitioner.

Treatment of Travellers.

The commercial traveller is greater than the ambassador, to whom he has been rhetorically compared, for he is often the courier of civilisation, the propagator of progress and the pacificator of nations. Yet, such is human obtuseness and ingratitude, we too often receive him coldly or cavalierly, treat him with scant courtesy, and dismiss him as if he were a mendicant. It is a common complaint against the traveller that he wastes the shopkeeper's time, whereas, unless the latter is a mindless, shiftless creature, his time is saved, not lost, by the traveller's call. It is true, as some firms obtrusively remind us, that travellers' expenses add to the cost of commodities. But, by the irony of fate, it is also true that if each of us had to travel to London or the Continent to buy drugs and sundries, there would be outlay, both necessary and superfluous, which would considerably enhance the price of our purchases. The traveller should always be received hospitably. . . . Even if you have nothing for him, infuse a little kindly warmth into your manner of giving him his *congé*. Should there be an order for him, let him have it without needless palaver, for his time is as valuable as yours.

It is bad morals as well as bad business to buy what is not required, or to buy too speculatively, simply because the buyer has not the courage and wisdom to say "no" and mean it. Complaisance of this sort, even if it does not land its exponent in the Bankruptcy Court, entails a culpable waste of capital. The bitter adversity of recent years has had its uses in making a more efficient business man of the pharmacist. But there are still too many who are prone to give ear to "travellers' tales" unmindful of inexorable economic law, with its day of reckoning, from which none can escape. The traveller is a good servant but a bad master. Keep him, politely but firmly, in his place and keep your own.

Behaviour towards Professional Brethren.

It needs a greater effort than most of us can muster to overcome the feeling that our neighbour in the same trade over the way is a natural enemy to whom no quarter must be granted. But of all follies and immoralities this is the most monstrous. To see our neighbour in the true light of reason and equity, we have merely to put ourself in his place to realise that he has the same right to live and to make a living as we have. So that what is supremely needed is sympathy and solidarity. If you can't speak well of your professional brethren to the public, refrain from speaking evil of them. While customers complain to you of the goods or treatment they have received from some neighbour and try to elicit from you an expression of opinion adverse to him, there are sure to be some of your dissatisfied customers engaged in a similar errand at your neighbour's.

HORSE-SICKNESS IN NIGERIA.—D. J. P. Fagan, deputy principal medical officer, writes from Zungeru, Northern Nigeria, to "The Times" in regard to a system of treatment for horse-sickness (trypanosomiasis) which has been carried out with very considerable success in Northern Nigeria. When the pony first shows signs of the sickness he is given at the following hours the undermentioned drugs daily for a period which should not be less than two months: At 6 A.M., 12 noon, and 6 P.M., 3 grains of powdered white arsenic in a dussa ball; at 9 A.M., 3 P.M., and 9 P.M., 1 oz. of 1-in-1,000 solution of mercury perchloride in a drink of 2 quarts of water. Afterwards the doses are to be given every second day instead of daily for another four months. A dussa ball is made of bran and native butter. Dussa (Hausa) is the bran obtained from guinea-corn.

Winter Session.

Brief Records.

Stockport Pharmacists' Association held a meeting at the County Restaurant, St. Petersgate, on January 12, Mr. W. P. Orrell in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Arnfield, Bowden, Nicholson, and Westernman. Arrangements were made for the annual dinner on February 10. Messrs. S. Shaw and Jewitt were elected members of the Association.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.—For the four vacancies on the Council there are six candidates—viz., Messrs. A. Steen Barr, A. S. Buck, G. V. C. Last, J. H. Robinson, T. S. Wokes, and Harold Wyatt. Voting-papers have been issued, and the election will take place at the meeting on January 27. Mr. Last and Mr. Robinson are not at present on the Council.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices Association.—A meeting was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, January 12, at 9.15 P.M., Mr. E. J. Brown, Ph.C. (President), in the chair. Papers were read on "Dispensing Sixty Years Ago," by Mr. George Elliot, on "Pharmacy, Past and Present," by Mr. George Mackie, and on "Sugar-refining," by Mr. J. D. Watson. The discussion was taken part in by Messrs. Brown, Hamilton, Hill, Murray, Plenderleith, Rowland, Tait, and Thomson.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting was held at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, on January 13, at 3 P.M., Mr. Henry Soper (President) in the chair. After preliminary proceedings and correspondence, Mr. J. E. Eastman read a paper on the Fulham poisoning case, giving it as his opinion that if the same error had been committed by a chemist he would have been tried for manslaughter. He suggested that liq. strychn. and liq. morph. should be distinctively coloured. Messrs. Mitchell, Blades, Stott, Cleland, Reed, and the Secretary also spoke on the subject, and Mr. Eastman was thanked. Mr. Cleland suggested that chemists should run a special line, and set apart the profits derived from it for the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. Mr. Mitchell suggested that the pennies obtained from the use of weighing-machines in pharmacies should be devoted to the same object.

Leicester Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held on January 11 at the Turkey Café, Granby Street. Mr. Burford, F.C.S. (President), occupied the chair. Several political meetings were being held on the same evening, which affected the attendance, only a dozen members being present. A paper entitled "Window-tickets for Chemists" was read by the Secretary (Mr. G. E. Marfitt), whose showcards are well known in the town. After reviewing briefly the subject of window-advertising, Mr. Marfitt explained the methods, tools, etc., used in producing showcards, illustrating his remarks by sample cards prepared by the various processes. He concluded by advising all who have a little artistic taste and facility with pencil and brush to try and make their own showcards, thus brightening their shop-windows and at the same time gaining custom. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Marfitt for his paper.

Birkenhead and Wirral Association of Pharmacists. A meeting was held at Seacombe on Thursday, January 13. Mr. C. H. Sturt (President) in the chair. A large number of replies from Chemists' Associations in regard to the resolution of this Association were handed in by the Secretary. All heartily approved and justified the course taken by the Association, some being eloquent evidence of the success achieved in awakening the interest and stimulating the discussion of this phase of pharmaceutical politics in the majority of Associations. The replies will be considered later by the committee. The Chairman gave a brief summary of the correspondence with the Pharmaceutical Society, which culminated in a conference at Liverpool, at which Mr. Rymer Young and Mr. Chater attended. Mr. F. C. Cooling gave an interesting and instructive discourse on "Typical Specimens from the B.P. Codex," showing about two dozen samples of preparations in daily demand in his own pharmacy. He received the thanks of the meeting.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A general meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Church Street, on January 19, Mr. Percy Carr (President) in the chair. There were present Messrs. J. Chadwick (Hon. Secretary), J. B. Pater, H. Antcliffe, J. H. Hewitt, H. G. Williams, J. Evans, F.I.C., F.C.S., R. D. Douglas, F. Medley, J. T.

Appleton, J. E. Alcock, G. Fox, and — Wolstenholm. The President reported that Mr. J. Glass, who had been announced to give a paper on "Aromatic Waters," was unable to be present through illness, but Mr. E. Manning Keer had consented to give a paper on

CHEMISTS' BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. Keer then gave an exposition on the art of book-keeping, and dealt with the unsatisfactory methods adopted by many people in a small way of business. He urged the importance of such a method as would show exactly the position in which the business stood at any moment as far as possible. He gave a summary and explanation of the books used in business houses and the reasons and advantages of each. With regard to the tradesmen carrying on a purely cash business, he need only keep five or six books at the outside—viz. a guard book; duplicate order-book; prescriptions; poisons-book; a combined journal, day-book and cash-book in one; and a ledger; a wages and disbursements book could be kept or not as desired. The combined journal, day-book and cash-book, which was of his own devising. Mr. Keer described in detail, and claimed that it enabled the tradesman to see his exact position at any moment, except so far as it was affected by stocktaking.

The President opened the discussion, and Mr. Pater urged that the little time at the disposal of the retail pharmacist rendered it imperative that book-keeping should be confined to the simplest limits. Mr. Appleton and Mr. Medley also spoke, Mr. Keer replied, and was afterwards accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

"Radium and its Application in Surgery" was the subject of a lecture delivered on January 19 at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, by Mr. E. C. Bennison, Ph.C. Mr. A. W. Southall (President) took the chair. At the outset Mr. Bennison described the investigations which led up to the discovery of radium by Madame Curie. The light emitted by phosphorus in the dark is familiar. Calcium sulphide also, when exposed to the action of light, remains luminous for a considerable time; substances like barium platino-cyanide, on the other hand, only become luminous when under the influence of the exciting cause. Sir William Crookes used the electric current as the exciting cause, passing it through a vacuum tube. This becomes fluorescent, and it was while experimenting with a Crookes tube that Röntgen in 1895 discovered the x-rays. The investigation of other phosphorescent substances was taken up by physicists to see if they would act in a similar way, and the discovery was made by Henri Becquerel that uranium salts without being exposed to any exciting cause, such as sunlight, affect a photograph plate. This was the foundation of the subject known as radio-activity. Madame Curie took this subject as the thesis for her D.Sc. degree for the University of Paris, and the Austrian Government placed a considerable quantity of pitch-blende at her disposal. She first isolated the very radio-active element polonium, and then, in conjunction with her husband, she isolated radium and actinium. One of the most remarkable qualities of radium—which was the most active of all elements—is, said Mr. Bennison, its high price. Radium has not been isolated; what is known as radium is a salt of the element. Out of 1 ton of pitch-blende Madame Curie was only able to extract about 2 grains of the precious element. The properties of radio-active bodies were then dealt with and reference made to the medical uses. The radium used at the lecture belonged to Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, who, Mr. Bennison said, are probably the first firm in the provinces to bring it within the reach of any medical man who cared to use it. Mr. F. H. Glew (London) also lent some apparatus.

Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association.

A meeting was held at the Palatine Hotel on Friday, January 14, when the following members were present: Messrs. Boothroyd (Chairman), Sankey, Turver, Rosenzweig, Mayson, Laurie, Huddart, Watson, Greenwood, and Bailey (Hon. Secretary).

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Secretary reported that at a committee-meeting the date of the annual dinner had been changed to February 9. This was confirmed. Mr. W. L. Mayson was appointed to be Chairman at the dinner, and

invitations were given to several friends from other Associations, and also to representatives of the wholesale trade. The Examination Sub-committee reported that there had not been sufficient entries to warrant the holding of an apprentices' examination this year. This was agreed to with many expressions of regret.

"A RETROSPECT."—The president then called upon Mr. C. H. Turver to read his paper under this title. He commenced by outlining the multitudinous duties of a divisional secretary (he holds that post for the district). He then went on to deal with the difficulty of urging upon the local authorities the proper carrying out of the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, proving with unmistakable clearness how the spirit of the Act was completely ignored in the granting of a poison-licence in the district, and how, despite all efforts to the contrary by the Society and himself, a licence had been granted to a firm of florists within easy reach of chemists who had given notice to the local authorities that they were prepared to supply any poisonous preparations required in horticulture or sheep-dipping. He next briefly reviewed the work done during the last year in seeing that the law was being properly carried out, and instanced a few cases of inquiries he had to undertake. He concluded his paper by sympathetically referring to the loss the Association had sustained by the death of Mr. J. Jackson, one of the oldest pharmacists in the Fylde. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Turver, on the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. Laurie, and supported by other members.

ELECTION.—In view of the approaching election in Blackpool it was decided to arrange an interview with the candidates, Messrs. Boothroyd, Laurie, Turver, and Bailey being deputed to wait upon them by appointment, laying before them the burning questions which are agitating the minds of pharmacists at the present time and soliciting their support, in the event of their election, in remedying the injustices that the "craft" labours under.

Mr. Needham, of Egerton Road, was elected a member of the Association.

Festivities.

Cricket Concert.

The members of the Aldersgate Cricket Club (of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons) and their friends held a Bohemian concert in the Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, on January 14, to celebrate the Club's success in winning the City of London Athletic Association's Junior Cup last season. Mr. John Denton presided, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. C. T. Maw. A company numbering over 200 was present. An excellent programme was provided, and the evening was an undeniable success. During the interval the Chairman, in giving the toast of "Prosperity to the Aldersgate Cricket Club," referred to the former occasion on which the team from "Maw's" had won the cup. Mr. Alfred Coombs (Hon. Secretary), in replying, alluded to the Club's record in 1909—fourteen matches being won and five lost. Messrs. Cross and Wells had been presented with bats, the former for a score of 129 not out, and the latter for being the best all-round man of the season. The Secretary paid a tribute to the leadership of Captain Whitehead and the generous support of the firm. The songstresses (Misses B. Shannon, Alice Stroud, and Maisie Brunsden) all received cordial receptions, the last-named delighting the audience with her rendering of "In Yorkshire." Messrs. Vincent Hards, F. Caron, and F. Curtis also proved to be in good voice, while Mr. F. Weldon, at the piano, created great amusement with his musical medley "Remnants." Mr. Charles Martin proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, complimenting him upon attaining this year his jubilee of service with the firm.

Social Evenings.

The members of the Chemists' Assistants' Association had a social evening at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on January 13, when a small company, presided over by Mr. A. Latrielle, spent an enjoyable evening, the talent being provided by the members. The *raconteurs* were

Messrs. Arrowsmith, Barbour, and Blin. Messrs. Grange, Latrielle, and Blin rendered songs, their vocal efforts being highly appreciated. The elocutionary efforts of Messrs. Donally and Lownsbrough called forth special praise, while Messrs. Bennett and Morris contributed at the piano to the evening's entertainment. A collection on behalf of the Benevolent Fund realised 12s.

The Oldham Pharmaceutical Association held a successful "social" at the Café Monico, Oldham, on November 11. The attendance was good, including pharmacists and friends from Oldham, Shaw, Hollinwood, and Failsworth. Mr. C. Gartside (President) occupied the chair. Mr. Kirby started the programme with a pianoforte solo and afterwards rendered three musical sketches (including the burlesque oratorio "Jimmy Law" by request), all of which caused much laughter. After two songs by Mrs. Hinsley (soprano), who was in splendid voice, Mr. H. Albinson delighted the company with a violoncello solo, while Mrs. Davies was also prominent with a violin solo. The last two artistes, along with Mr. J. Albinson, also performed ably in a trio. Mr. Jones recited "Say Nowt," and also gave a humorous song. Mr. F. Newby told in verse the terrible fate of a lady who persisted in wearing a hat at a *matinée*, and Mr. Yate gave a topical recitation entitled "The Chemist's Rest." Refreshments were provided at the interval and several dances enjoyed during the evening.

The Forty-fourth.

As an antidote to the electoral excitement pervading pharmacy in the metropolis during the past few days, the Chemists' Ball was a welcome relief. There, although "returns" were scanned, and "majorities" debated in obscure corners, the prevalent note was gaiety, and Radicals two-stepped with Tories, and Suffragists waltzed with Liberals—and enjoyed it. The Wharnccliffe Rooms at the Hotel Great Central (where the ball was held) comprise a fine suite, and the ballroom is very handsome, but we understand a *locale* nearer the pharmaceutical centre will be found by the Committee next year. The gathering on Wednesday evening, January 19, was distinctly smart. Especially after supper, things went with a swing rather unusual at this "annual" of aristocratic pharmacy, and everybody agreed that it was a success. There were just over 150 present, and the Committee worked hard to give everybody a good time. Mr. John C. Umney and Mr. Ernest W. Hill were the Masters of Ceremonies, and prominent aiders and abettors to the general enjoyment were Mr. J. Stuart Hills, Mr. Alan Francis, Lieut.-Col. Preston, and Mr. Frank U. Stamp (the hard-working Hon. Secretary). The company was received by Mr. J. F. Harrington (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mrs. Harrington. Miss Harrington was also present, and among others we observed were:

Mrs. John C. Umney, Mr. Herbert C. Wright, Mr. W. H. W. Idris, Mr. George E. Pearson, Mr. Quarrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. G. Bunker and Miss Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. I. Philp, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Procter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gamble, Mr. G. S. V. Wills and Miss Wills, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Holloway (Southend).

Mr. Harrington presided at the supper, which was served at midnight, and proposed the toast of "The Ladies," for whom Mr. Stamp replied. The speeches were short, the band was excellent, and it was four in the morning before the final waltz was dreamily ended.

[Mr. Stamp informs us that a lost brooch was handed to him after the ball. The lady who lost it should communicate with Mr. Stamp.—Ed. C. & D.]

NEW CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—The High Commissioner for Canada gives notice that the new Customs Regulations were issued at Ottawa on December 17 last, relating to amended certificates of origin on invoices for Canada (1) to be entered under the British preferential tariff. (2) and also under treaty or convention rates. Copies of the new regulations, with the new forms attached, may be obtained on application to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, S.W.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING was held on January 17 at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., Dr. J. Lewkowitsch in the chair. There was a good attendance. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the Chairman called on Mr. E. Hatschek to read his paper, entitled "The Direct

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by Filtration and Ultra-filtration." This dealt with the methods of separating oil from the condensed water from reciprocating engines. If the oil is allowed to remain in the water serious troubles result in the boiler, the boiler-plates sometimes heating up to red-heat owing to a coating of oil, a bad conductor, on the inner surface. The oil forms an emulsion with the water which is very difficult to break up. The lecturer then referred to the various methods of treating the emulsion. Precipitating a hydroxide in the water causes the oil-globules to be entrapped and separated. The method consists in adding measured quantities of solutions of aluminium sulphate and sodium hydroxide to the feed-water. This calls for a complicated feeding-apparatus, and, moreover, leaves an increasing amount of sodium sulphate in the boiler, otherwise the method solves the problem admirably. Another method is to produce ferric hydroxide in the condensed water by electrolysis, but the production of ferric hydrate appears to bear no ratio to the quantity of water passed through the cell. This process caused the lecturer to experiment with ferric hydroxide precipitated on to wood shavings, and he established the fact that ferric hydroxide of a particular structure completely entrapped the oil, but the difficulty was to retain this physical condition for long together. Mr. Hatschek then tried basic magnesium carbonate, which is used as a non-conducting covering for boilers and steam pipes. Under the microscope magnesium carbonate is seen to have a tubular structure, which, moreover, persists when in use. It is spread on to the surface of a porous-candle filter, and with upward filtration separates the oil perfectly. An experimental filter on these lines was shown in action, some turbid condenser-water coming through brilliantly clear. In an endeavour to find some cheaper substance the lecturer experimented with calcium carbonate. Precipitated chalk under the microscope is a coarsely crystalline powder without, however, complete crystals; but the calcium carbonate known as causticising mud is amorphous, and answers splendidly. It was mentioned that among the ineffective substances are barium sulphate, calcium sulphate, French chalk, black oxide of iron, various clays, graphite, and kieselguhr. The lecturer then gave an interesting *résumé* of the theories of emulsions, confining himself to simple mixtures of oil and water. This led up to a consideration of the size of the oil-globules in these emulsions. The measurement of such small dimensions under the microscope is a difficult matter at any time, but particularly with a liquid where the Brownian movements keep the oil-globules constantly moving. The lecturer, however, hit upon the happy idea of gelatinising an emulsion, and was thus able to produce some very successful slides by ultra-microscopy, photo-micrographs of which were shown in the lantern. The last part of the lecture dealt with Becholt's ultra-filters, with which experiments had been made with a view to breaking emulsions. Ultra-filtration is managed under pressure, using a filter-paper impregnated with collodion or gelatin. It is possible to separate any emulsion by ultra-filtration, but the process is too slow, and therefore of no use on a large scale.—In the criticism which followed the reading of the paper, Dr. Lewkowitsch, Professor Pickering, Dr. Filmer, Dr. Leasing, and Mr. Dreaper took part. The first-named spoke very highly of Mr. Hatschek's work. He (Dr. Lewkowitsch) had supplied the lecturer with an emulsion of wool-fat—"the most persistent of all emulsions"—and had it returned as clear water and a cake of wool-fat.

OTHER PAPERS.—Dr. R. Robertson and Mr. B. J. Smart read a paper on the "Significance of the Abel Heat-test of

Guncotton and Nitroglycerin," which was a record of some elaborate research-work undertaken by the chemists of Woolwich Arsenal. The last paper, by Mr. A. F. Joseph, on "The Estimation of Iron in Ferric Solution," was taken as read.

Parliamentary General Election.

Successful Candidates.

DR. C. ADDISON (L.) gained the seat at Hoxton previously occupied by the Hon. Claude Hay. His success was partly due to help he received from brother medics who regarded Mr. Hay's remarks about the medical profession as offensive.

MR. J. ALLEN BAKER (L.), of Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., Willesden, was again returned for Finsbury (East).

MR. A. F. BIRD (C.) captured Wolverhampton (West) by a majority of 592. In the 1906 election the seat was held by a Labour member.

MR. E. A. BROTHERTON (C.), head of the chemical firm of Brotherton & Co., has retained his seat at Walsfield.

MR. A. H. BURGOYNE (C.), who gained a seat at Kensington (North), is a member of the firm of P. B. Burgoyne & Co., Australian wine growers and merchants.

SIR W. J. COLLINS (L.), the well-known oculist, was re-elected for St. Pancras (West), his majority being 10.

MR. R. A. COOPER (C.), who is a member of the firm of Cooper & Nephews, sheep-dip manufacturers, made a notable win at Walsall.

MR. A. H. CROSFIELD (L.), of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., and Erasmic, Ltd., has retained his seat at Warrington with his majority reduced from 1,500 to 153.

MR. T. R. FERENS (L.), who has been returned for Hull (East), is managing director of Rickett & Sons, Ltd., starch and blue manufacturers.

The Hon. HARRY LAWSON (C.), who was successful at Mile End is the Master of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

The Right Hon. T. LOUGH (L.) was again returned for Islington (West). His majority was 254, against 498 in 1906.

MR. J. M. MCCALLUM (L.) again returned for Paisley, is a soap-manufacturer.

MR. A. M. MOND (L.), a director of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, was returned for Swansea Town with a majority of 1,645. He previously sat for Chester.

MR. MAX MUSPRATT (L.), a director of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., was returned for Liverpool (Exchange) by a majority of 161.

MR. W. PEARCE (L.), chemical-manufacturer, retained his seat at Limehouse.

The Hon. W. R. W. PEEL (C.), Past-Master of the Spectacle-makers' Company, has retained his seat at Taunton.

MR. J. F. REMNANT (C.), who frequents the annual dinners of the Pharmaceutical Society, was again returned for Holborn.

MR. A. ROWNTREE (L.), who is connected with Rowntree & Co., Ltd., cocoa-manufacturers, was returned at the head of the poll for York.

MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN (Lab.), who has helped pharmacists on several occasions, was again returned as one of the members for Blackburn.

MR. SAMUEL STOREY (C.), who was returned at the top of the poll for Sunderland, is father-in-law of Mr. J. C. Hewlett (C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd.). Mr. Hewlett helped him on the spot by canvassing and lending his motors.

Unsuccessful Candidates.

MR. G. O. BORWICK (C.), a director of George Borwick & Sons, Ltd., baking-powder manufacturers, was unsuccessful at Limehouse.

SIR T. A. BRAMSDON (L.), who was one of the members for Portsmouth in the last Parliament, failed to retain the seat. He was the introducer of the Anæsthetics Bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER CROSS (L.) failed to secure the seat at Glasgow (Camlachie) which he won in 1906 as a member of the opposite party. This was due to a triangular contest.

Surgeon-General G. J. H. EVART (L.), who advocated the claims of pharmacists to commissioned rank in the Army, unsuccessfully contested Brighton.

Mr. W. S. GLYN-JONES (L.) was unsuccessful at Stepney. His opponent beat him by 236 votes, previous Conservative majorities having been 949 (1907), 637 (1906), 1,065 (1900). This indicates to some extent the energy which was put into the contest by the "Chemists' Candidate." It will be admitted that Mr. Glyn-Jones in the ten weeks during which he has worked in the constituency has produced an effect which augurs well for success another time. On the polling-day about twenty vehicles were employed in bringing in voters. Mr. T. H. W. Idris with his brougham brought in some of the electors, and Mr. Sam Roberts's motor-car was at the service of Mr. Glyn-Jones during the day.

Mr. E. J. HORNIMAN (L.) was unsuccessful in retaining his seat at Chelsea.

Dr. R. O. MOON (L.) failed to win a seat at Marylebone (East), although the split vote of his opponents was in his favour.

Mr. B. S. STRAUS (L.), who has lost his seat at Mile End, was formerly a partner in the firm of Hale & Son, drug-brokers, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Sir E. P. TENNANT (L.) was unsuccessful at Salisbury, his majority of 41 in 1906 being converted into a minority of 318.

Mr. W. H. WANDLESS (L.), chemist and druggist, was unsuccessful at Whitehaven. There was a triangular contest here, otherwise he would probably have won the seat.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1 and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 5, 1910.)

"KENLIS"; for toilet-articles (48). By E. P. Magee, Farrell Street, Kells, co. Meath. 317,920.

"KOKO"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., 16 Bevis Marks, London, E.C. 318,051.

"TRAFENA"; for all goods (48). By G. J. Bassant, Hotel Great Central, London, N.W. 318,362.

"REFORM," and picture of tooth-brush; for brushes (50). By J. E. Faller, 23 Herrenstrasse, Todtnau, Baden. 317,444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 12, 1910.)

Device of Acorn and Oak-leaves; for chemicals (1). By W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancs. 319,094.

"FEETINA"; for a cold-remedy (3). By T. E. Batty, 154 Walmgate, York. 308,535.

Facsimile signature "A. WULFING"; for all goods (3). By A. Wulfin, 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C. 308,628.

"SANATORIUM EMULSION," and life-belt device; for cod-liver oil emulsion (3). By Dan Davies, 324 Coldharbour Lane, London, S.W. 316,821.

"DELSA"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By R. A. Waddell, 686 Fulham Road, London, S.W. 317,373/4.

"CEREGEN"; for a medicine (3). By John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E. 317,814.

"MERCALOX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Casein, Ltd., Sheepcote Lane, Battersea, London, S.W. 318,238.

"PEERLESS," and picture of Venus de Milo; for a saline preparation (3). By Mawson, Swan & Morgan, Ltd., Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 318,282.

"PHOTAK"; for photographic appliances (3). By C. W. Bloomfield, Victoria Road, Charlton, Kent. 317,035.

"PHOEBUS"; for spectacles and eyeglasses (3). By E. M. de Souza & Co., 271 Dalhousie Street, Rangoon. 318,361.

"BEAUTY," and letters "M S" entwined; for massage apparatus (11). By Max Stollsteimer, 82 Hatton Garden, London, E.C. 318,251.

"TETRA" outlining figure "4"; for bandages and dressings (11). By Société Française des Tissus "Tétra," 12 rue de Hanovre, Paris. 318,407.

"SLEEVULA"; for non-medicated gauze tissue, etc. (11). By Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham. 318,877.

"BIOSON," and picture of armoured knight; for a dietetical food (42). By Biosonwerk Bensheim Manfg. Co., Ltd., Elbestrasse 29, Frankfurt-on-Main. 315,803.

"MUSCADO"; for food substances (42), and for mineral and aerated waters (44). By Batey & Co., Ltd., 216 Kingsland Road, London, N.E. 317,924/5.

Label device; for ginger ale (44). By Schweppes, Ltd., 64 Hammersmith Road, London, W. 308,503.

"SWANK"; for all goods (44). By E. Thomas, New Orchard Street, Swansea. 318,547.

"FRAGNOLIA"; for all goods (48). By G. H. Morrison & Co., Ltd., Norfolk Street, Strand, London. 317,819.

"ROSOL"; for a tooth-powder (48). By R. R. Harris, 5 Paper Buildings, London, E.C. 317,939.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 19, 1910.)

"DOME"; for soda (1). By Brown & Forth, 10, Dolefield, Bridge Street, Manchester. 316,669.

"BEETLINE"; for a vermin composition (2). By F. Howell, 26 Union Street, Gelli, Ystrad Rhondda. 316,995.

"CLIMAX"; for sheep-dips, etc. (2). By Boundary Chemical Co., Ltd., 27 and 29 Cranmer Street, Liverpool. 317,929.

"RUBEROLE," for chemicals (2); "PORTOSE," for foods, etc. (42). By Vanguard Mfg. Co., 19 Dorrington Street, Leeds. 318,746, 318,750.

"JOE"; for chemicals (2) and (3), and perfumery, etc. (48). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 318,923/4/5.

"CHLOROBALSAM," and label devices; for cough-remedies (3). By Samuel Gibson, 71 and 73 King Street, Belfast. 314,942.

"LACTEOL"; for a pharmaceutical preparation (3). By P. Boucard, 6 rue Guillaume Tell, Paris. 317,182.

"DIGESTIN" and "NIPPON DIASTALIN," and statue device; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Yenko Shoten, 7 Honcho Sancho, Nihonbashi Ku, Tokyo. 317,395.

"WARD'S OINTMENT," and label device; for an ointment (3). By Emma Ward, 3 Salthouse Lane, Lincoln. 317,465.

"TORO," and label device; for a tonic wine (3). By John Haig & Co., Ltd., Balgonie Road, Markinch. 317,507.

"GICTOSAN"; for medicines (3). By Hansen & Schwensen, 49 Eldon Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 318,492.

"ZUNDRA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. H. Chorley, 16 Victoria Street, Nottingham. 319,106.

"OVERSEAS"; for photographic apparatus (8). By Thornorton-Pickard Mfg. Co., Ltd., Altrincham. 317,916.

"ELERIC," and tram-car and circle device; for electro-medical apparatus (11). By G. R. Peers, 72 Gilda Brook Road, Eccles. 315,716.

"ANTI-RHEU-GEN"; for goods in (14). By A. Constantine, 219 Well Street, Birmingham. 318,812.

"LA ROSE POMPON," and label device; for a perfume (48). By E. Wertheimer et Cie., 60 and 62 rue Hauteville, Paris. 316,882.

"STOTTO"; for hair preparations (48). By Herbert Tattersall, 36, Barlow Moor Road, Didsbury, nr. Manchester. 317,473.

"MOON OF MY DELIGHT," and picture of girl and plant; for all goods (48). By A. Unsworth, Preeson's Row, Liverpool. 318,719.

MR. A. S. GALLOWAY, chemist, 100 Church Street, Blackpool, and Crewe, has sent us a copy of his 1910 price-list of drugs and proprietary articles. The centre of each page is devoted to a speciality or advantageous offer which is likely to attract the attention of those who turn over the pages. Mr. Galloway informs us that he has issued 10,000 copies of the list, and would be glad to exchange copies of it with other chemists.

A PICTORIAL TRADE-MARK was the subject of an appeal in the Chancery Division of the High Court on January 20 by the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron from the decision of the Registrar of Trade-marks, who refused to register a pictorial design on the ground that it was likely to cause confusion owing to its resemblance to the registered mark of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik. The mark for an aniline dye was a view of a Chinese street where the process of dyeing was being carried on. Mr. Justice Neville held that the main features of the two pictures were identical, and that the Registrar had acted rightly in refusing to proceed. The appeal was dismissed, with costs.

Medical Gleanings.

Eulatin.

THE "B.M.J." epitome (1910, p. 3) quotes some observations by Baedeker on the good results in whooping-cough which follow the administration of eulatin in doses of 4 grains every two hours for children four years of age, and half that quantity for those of eighteen months. Eulatin is a compound of amido-benzoic and bromo-benzoic acid with antipyrin.

Arylarsonate Injection in Phthisis.

At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Chirurgical Society a paper was read on the treatment of tuberculosis with soamin ("The Lancet," 1910, p. 176). Four young women were the patients, and all improved with the exception of one, who died six months after the treatment was commenced. Cough and expectoration diminished and appetite greatly improved. In each case an injection of 10 grains on each of two successive days, then a fortnight's interval, was the method used.

Mosquitoes and Horse-sickness.

DR. ANDREW BALFOUR, director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Khartoum, communicates to "The Lancet" (1910, p. 100) an interesting paper on the conveyance of horse-sickness by mosquitoes in the Soudan. Conditions arose which indicated that there would be an outbreak of horse-sickness in districts which were free, and Dr. Balfour shows that by stocking the pools with certain small fish, the larvæ of the mosquitoes were eaten up before they could hatch, and so the outbreak was prevented.

Trional-poisoning.

DR. J. S. MACKINTOSH, of Hampstead, communicates to "The Lancet" (1910, p. 104) particulars of two cases of trional-poisoning. In one a lady aged thirty-seven took 185 grains of trional and 20 grains of veronal, and very soon fell into a state of coma. Strychnine injections, smelling-salts, and 1-dr. doses of magnesium-sulphate solution every four hours were the remedies, after the stomach had been washed out. In the second case 120 grains of trional in tablet form was taken by a lady aged forty. Similar treatment brought the patient round.

Pediculosis.

AN INTERESTING PAPER in "The Hospital" (1910, p. 392) on the pediculi which infect the human body contains the observation that the most practical method for the removal of nits is the application of a small-tooth comb "after treatment of the head with a mixture of spirit and acetic acid, which kills the adults and softens the chitinous egg-cases. The regular use of this method will soon cure the dirtiest head." Chemists will note the killing effect of the spirit and acetic acid, and the importance of having liquid preparations of stavesacre made with these.

Salicylic Ionisation.

LEDUC, of Nantes, is one of the growing number of medical men who are studying the effect of ionised medicines on the human body. He has used salicylic ionisation in the treatment of neuralgia, and the "British Medical Journal" gives the following as the method which he employed:

"A thick wad of absorbent cotton impregnated with a warm solution of 1-per-cent. salicylate of sodium was placed over the eye, and connected with the negative pole of the battery, a current of 10 to 20 milliampères being passed during forty-five minutes. Three *séances* per week were given, and improvement was noted from the beginning of the treatment, while twelve *séances* effected a complete and definite cure."

Delirium Tremens.

DR. G. E. PETTEY ascribes the symptoms of this condition to the accumulation of toxic products, autogenous as well as alcoholic, in the blood. Accordingly, says "The Hospital," he aims at the removal of these deleterious substances. He gives normal salt solution in large quantities by the rectum, hypodermically, or, if necessary,

intravenously. Thus the entire circulatory system is flushed with fluid to its utmost capacity, and this is then relieved by free purgation with large and repeated doses of Epsom salts. Calomel in full doses is also given. Sparteine is administered in 2-grain doses for the purpose of supporting the heart and promoting diuresis. For the delirium itself gelsemine is given every hour, or every two hours, until its physiological effect is produced; the dose advised is $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. Alcohol is reduced to moderate limits, but is not entirely withdrawn; opium and other narcotics are condemned, as not merely dangerous but useless. Physical restraint is also held to be not permissible. In 450 consecutive cases the results of this line of treatment are described as excellent, and no death occurred.

Veterinary Notes.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

Ailments of Calves.

White scour in calves is of two kinds, infectious and sporadic. The latter is due to careless and faulty dieting; if this is rectified and a dose of castor oil administered, followed by any of the numerous astringents given in "Veterinary Counter-practice," a speedy recovery follows. The following is a good and reliable remedy when one is certain the diarrhoea is of a sporadic nature:

Sodii bicarb.,	...	...	aa. ʒiv.
Spt. æther. nit.	...	...	aa. ʒiv.
Ol. lini et ricini	...	...	aa. ʒiv.
Pulv. gentian. et zingib.	...	...	q.s. M.

One dose for a calf.

The infectious form of diarrhoea proves more fatal, the mortality in some districts being alarming. Prevention more than cure is the primary object in attacking this disease, which is due to absorption of septic matter or germs by the open navel string—"impervious urachus"—therefore it is imperative that the treatment should begin here—first, by tying the navel-cord immediately at birth with string or tape dressed with an antiseptic solution; secondly, by dressing the navel and a good surface around it with the same antiseptic, and then painting it with a solution of iodine 35 grs. to two pints of spirit, afterwards with collodion containing 1 per cent. of iodine. Stockholm tar does equally well, but, probably owing to its cheapness and simplicity, its antiseptic properties are not sufficiently appreciated. The calf stalls in sheds should be cemented half-way up the walls, and have a floor of concrete without any joint or crevice, as any other kind of floor is objectionable, the germs lodging in the joints or crevices no matter how well they have been cleansed and disinfected.

Washing the floors daily with a weak antiseptic solution should be resorted to. This is a potent factor in prevention of the disease. When the calf is "seasoned" the premises should be thoroughly disinfected and prepared for the reception of the next lodger. It is also advisable never to house healthy with unhealthy or diseased animals. The internal treatment consists of a good dose of castor oil, with or without lime-water, and careful dieting. One or two doses of the following mixture usually gives relief, and proves very effectual:

Chlorodyni	...	...	...	ʒij.
Sodii bicarb.	...	...	...	ʒij.
Æther. sulph.	...	...	...	ʒj.
Spt. æth. nit.	...	...	...	ʒj.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	ʒxij. M.

A wineglassful in boiled milk daily.

A few doses of sodium hyposulphite for a few days is recommended, and proves beneficial. As the treatment of scour is often very unsatisfactory, it is of paramount importance that the principles of prevention and disinfection be promulgated. A few of the remedies used internally and externally in this disease should be kept ready in stock, for once an outbreak occurs it is difficult to state how far it may go. It has been known to go round a farm's stock till every calf has had a touch of it more or less severe.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., January 20.

THE attention of Mincing Lane this week has been more concentrated on the election results than on business, and, although this cannot be given as an excuse, a falling-off in the amount of trading done is apparent as compared with the previous week. The principal price-changes, which are few, include a somewhat unexpected advance in santonin of 2s. 6d. Ipecacuanha also shows a sharp advance, due to the small stocks and American buying on this market. Citric acid continues an uncertain market; a report (not confirmed) is current that the members of the Camera Agrumaria have resigned. Lemon oil maintains the recent advance, but prices vary widely. Bergamot oil is firmer in primary sources. Castor oil is dearer, and the small supply of vanilla at auction realised full prices to 6d. advance. Copper sulphate is lower. The changes have been as under:

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Ammonia sulphate Ipecacuanha Santonin Vanilla	Bergamot oil Canary-seed Castor-oil Isinglass Wood-oil (Hankow)	Copper sulphate Turpentine

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Business in drugs is good. Opium is firmer at \$5.75 per lb. for druggists. Hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at \$2. Guarana has advanced to 50c. Copaiba is steady at 45c. Canada balsam is lower at \$6.25 per gallon. Cascara sagrada and peppermint oil in tins is unchanged. Spearmint oil has advanced to \$1.80 per lb., and senega is firm at 60c.

Heavy Chemicals.

The improvement in the demand in the heavy-chemical market for both main and miscellaneous products continues, particularly with regard to prompt delivery. Export business on forward account has also been appreciably better. General indications point to a steady if somewhat slow improvement in the trade as a whole, and under such circumstances the tone of prices is steady and well maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Business in this branch has been good. The available supply has been very well taken up, and there seems to have been a greater proportion of actual new orders, although there has been a fair amount of purchasing to cover sales previously made. The tone of the market is steady, and prices are higher. Present nearest figures: Beckton, January-June, 11l. 15s. to 11l. 16s. 3d.; Beckton terms, 11l. 5s. to 11l. 7s. 6d.; London, 11l. 5s. to 11l. 7s. 6d.; Leith, prompt, 11l. 15s.; Hull, 11l. 12s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 11l. 15s.

BENZOLS of both qualities are very firm, both on prompt and forward account; 90 per cent. stands 6½d. to 7¼d., and 50 per cent. 7d. to 7¾d., according to market.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH AND SODA are in fair request at unaltered values. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export, 3½d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export, 2¾d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

LEAD-PRODUCTS are on the firm side and in good all-round demand. White lead, 17l. 5s., and red lead, 16l. 5s. per ton Tyne. White acetate of lead, 24l. to 24l. 5s. Brown acetate of lead, 20l. 5s. to 20l. 10s. Nitrate of lead, 25l. 15s. to 26l., all per ton and less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

MAGNESIUM SALTS continue in good average demand at unaltered figures. Sulphate, 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton. Chloride, 67s. 6d. to 70s. per ton; and carbonate, 30s. to 35s. per cwt.

ZINC SALTS have maintained the late improvement in demand and value. Zinc sulphate crystals, 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton, and zinc chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6l. to 6l. 5s. per ton.

Manchester Chemical-market.

January 18.

There was not a large attendance, owing to the General Election, and therefore little movement. Still, the feeling is decidedly good, especially in heavy chemicals. In the textile industries the demand is by no means good, and in this respect trade is unsatisfactory to producers. Bleaching-powder and alkalis generally are in fair request. Alkali, 58 per cent., is quoted 4l. per ton in bags on rails. Soda-crystals, 51s. to 52s. 6d. per ton. Export demand is good in all departments. Sulphate of copper is firm and tending upwards. Brown acetate of lime is steady. White powdered arsenic is quiet and unchanged. Inquiry continues good in carbonate of potash, and caustic potash is held for late rates, though special prices can be quoted. Glycerin is still strong, and good crude exceedingly scarce. Italian green olive-oil soap is dearer, in sympathy with the advance in oil. Greases are scarce at higher rates. There is not much change to note in coal-tar products. Sulphate of ammonia is higher at 11l. 5s. to 11l. 6s. 3d. per ton on rails, Manchester.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

BISMUTH SALTS.—A convention has long governed prices, though here and there cheaper offers of subnitrate are being made, pointing to the existence of new competition. Buyers should exercise caution, as a reduction may take place. Events on the bismuth market have brought about a reduction in prices of subgallate, quotations of 10.75m. and 11.25m. per kilo. being announced in some quarters.

CITRIC ACID.—Only small sales to cover immediate necessities are reported. Spot (Hamburg) is quoted 2.95m. to 3m. per kilo.

CONDURANGO.—Spot (Hamburg) is offered at the somewhat lower price of 66m. per 100 kilos.; for delivery prices are somewhat higher, and there is little prospect of obtaining anything for spring delivery under from 64m. to 65m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT.—Some large sales have already taken place, and 3m. per kilo. has been paid for immediate shipment from Central Russia. For spot (Hamburg) 3.15m. is being paid. Offers from Russia are small, so that demand cannot be fully satisfied. Spot prices for Spanish goods are 3.15m. per kilo. ex warehouse.

LYCOPodium.—More plentiful offers have brought about a quiet feeling. Cases are obtainable at 3.30m. to 3.35m. per kilo. ex Hamburg.

MILK-SUGAR.—The price-struggle between the convention and outsiders in Germany, which was foreseen in December, opened with the new year. The convention began by reducing prices by 15m. per 100 kilos. in Germany, but it is uncertain whether this is sufficient. Should the arrangement with regard to the uniform price-quotations fail to take effect, we may expect a further decrease in prices. It is curious that the international market shows a very steady tendency. A number of the larger foreign producers are sold out up to spring, and others are unable to offer.

OXALIC ACID.—With the beginning of 1910 the prices established by the Syndicate came into force, the official quotation being 57.50m. per 100 kilos. for large quantities, and second-hands are offering at 59.50m.

London Markets.

ACETONE is very firm, in conjunction with other wood-distillation products. On the spot 60l. per ton is quoted in drums ex wharf, but the Continental first-hand quotation is about 63l.

ACID, CITRIC.—The firmer tone noted last week continues to be maintained, but there is practically no demand. English makers quote 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., but the quotation is more or less nominal, as the manufacture is almost at a standstill, in view of reluctance to buy citrate at present high rates. Foreign is quoted 1s. 4½d.

spot, and there are sellers for delivery after March at 1s. 3d.

ACID, TARTARIC, remains quite unaltered, with a continued depressed feeling. English is offered at 10d. and foreign 9½d. per lb.

ALOES.—Curaçao in New York is offered at 35s. per cwt. c.i.f. London, in 100-case lots taken "tale quale," bringing an advance on previous asking price. The *Kenilworth Castle* has brought 75 cases from Mossel Bay and 13 from Algoa Bay. The arrivals also include 100 boxes Curaçao and a parcel of gourds in barrels, which will probably be offered next week.

ANISEED is firm at 24s. to 25s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Russian, and 37s. 6d. for Spanish.

ASAFTIDA.—Several lots offered at last week's auction have since been sold at full prices. The lots offered in boxes, the quality of which was below the U.S.P. tests, have, it is said, been picked over, and a fair quantity of loose tears is the result. These will probably be offered at next week's auction.

BALSAM, CANADA, in barrels is quoted 2s. 9d. net, and in tins 2s. 10d. net.

BELLADONA ROOT.—Good testing root is rather scarce, with prices tending firmer, importers quoting about 50s. c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—About 50 cases Sumatra, part of very fine quality, have arrived, and 17 cases Siam are close at hand.

BUCHU remains extremely scarce and wanted, so that the few bales to be offered next week will again realise high prices. Sixteen bales have arrived, but fifteen are in transit for the Continent and the U.S.A.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—It is stated on good authority that the allotment of crude camphor to the Japanese refiners has been considerably curtailed—the reduction amounting, it is said, to 50 per cent. So far, however, prices have not been materially affected. For 2½-lb. slabs 1s. 6½d. has been paid for small lots.

CANARY-SEED is in slightly better demand, and quotations are firmer at 43s. to 44s. per quarter for Turkish and ordinary Morocco, and 50s. for good Morocco.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 29s. to 30s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary to fair Dutch.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Quiet. For shipment in carload quantities 31s. c.i.f. remains the quotation; and on the spot holders quote from 36s. to 38s. for round lots. The *Keenum*, from Tacoma, has brought 785 sacks.

CASSIA FISTULA.—The 20 baskets fair Java pod ex auction have since been sold at 16s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—Of the 4,706 kilos. quinine sulphate in the manufacturing bark bought in at the Amsterdam auctions last week, 3,172 kilos. have since been sold at full prices. The shipments from Java for the first half of January amounted to 368,000 Amst. lb., against 395,000 last year, and 617,000 in 1908.

CITRATE OF LIME.—H.M. Consul at Palermo reports that the Camera Agrumaria has continued to uphold prices, in the expectation that sooner or later the foreign buyers of citrus products would have to renew their supplies, but that so far this has not taken place. With a view to strengthening its position, the Camera has obtained a royal decree, dated November 28 last (as already reported); increasing the tax on all citrus products exported otherwise than through the medium of the Camera from 60 centesimi per quintal and per degree of citric acid to 1 lira, and requiring the Camera to sell the stocks accumulated up to August 31, 1909, before dealing with subsequent stocks of citrate and lemon juice.

CLOVES.—At auction 90 bales Zanzibar were offered, and 40 sold at 4½d. for good fair, being easier. Privately little business has been done; February-April shipment has been sold at 4½d. to 4¾d., and March-May at 4½d. c.i.f., d/w., and for January-March delivery sellers ask 4½d., and March-May 4¼d. per lb. Small spot sales of Zanzibar have been made at 4¾d. to 4½d. for fair to good.

COPPER SULPHATE is lower by 12s. 6d. to 15s., Liverpool brands offering at 19l. 10s. to 19l. 12s. 6d. for prompt delivery, and March-April at from 20l. 2s. 6d. to 20l. 5s. per ton.

CORIANDER-SEED sells steadily at current quotations; common wormy at 9s., fair to good Morocco 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady at the previous rates of 71s. for 98-per-cent., and 69s. for 75-per-cent., powder.

CUMIN-SEED continues slow of sale at 33s. to 35s. per cwt. for Morocco and 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. for Malta.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Sales of good reboiled Singapore lump have been made at 11l. 10s. per cwt. Thirteen cases have arrived, part being Zanzibar drop.

FENUGREEK-SEED is firm at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco, which is in small supply.

GINGER.—At auction 140 bags washed rough Cochin were bought in at from 48s. to 50s., and 52 barrels middling Jamaica at from 65s. to 70s.

GUINEA-GRAINS are rather firmer than at the close of the year, 77s. spot being wanted.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan gums are steady and unchanged on the spot at from 29s. 6d. to 30s.; new crop for January-February shipment is offered at 29s. per cwt. The crops of East Indian gums are reported to be small and late. Ghatti is not yet offered, but there would be buyers at about 32s. and 19s. respectively for both No. 1 and No. 2.

HYDRASTIS.—Holders ask 8s. 8d. net on the spot.

IPECACUANHA.—Dearer. The receipt of a fair-sized order from the United States, coupled with the extremely small stocks here, has caused an advance of fully 3d. to 6d. per lb. in the Matto Grosso description first-hand sales having been made at from 5s. 9d. to 6s., and importers now require 6s. 6d. After 'Change to-day, it was said that this price had been paid for several bales, and that there were no further sellers under 6s. 8d. per lb. In Cartagena about a dozen bales are said to have changed hands up to 4s. 4d. having been paid, and at the close 4s. 6d. is asked.

KAVA-KAVA has advanced to an extreme price in the U.S.A., the equivalent of 2s. 2½d. being quoted.

LINSEED is very scarce, and good qualities realise 63s. to 66s. per quarter.

LYCOPodium.—For treble-sifted from 1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 7d. is quoted.

MACE.—Firm in auction, where 13 packages West Indian sold at 1s. 10d. for good pale, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for ordinary to fair mixed, 1s. 6d. for red, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for broken.

MUSK.—Fine blue-skin Pile I. Tonquin pod is scarce, and would readily realise 65s. per oz.; good Pile III. is held at 50s.; old style sells at 52s. 6d., and Pile III. is offered at 35s. China Cabardine is worth 22s. and Russian 19s. per oz.

MYRRH.—Good picked Aden gum is offered at 6l., fair native picked at 65s., good Aden sorts at 72s. 6d., and pickings at 42s.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR, is steady at 4s. 7d. per lb. spot and to arrive. The tendency is rather firmer, with small sales of "Red Ship" brand up to 4s. 3d. c.i.f. for January-February shipment.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—The primary market has been somewhat excited owing to an improved local demand, which has given sellers a pretext to raise their prices. Foreign buyers have not yet followed the movement. For shipment from 16s. 11d. to 17s. c.i.f. is quoted.

OIL, CASSIA.—Steady, with small spot sales up to 4s. for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a., 3s. 10d. for 75 to 80 per cent., and 3s. 8d. for 70 to 75 per cent.; to arrive, the quotations are 3s. 7d., 3s. 5d., and 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. respectively.

OIL, CASTOR.—Dearer. Hull make of first pressing for prompt delivery is quoted 28l. 5s., and January-June delivery at 28l., delivery free on wharf London. Belgian firsts for January is quoted 28l., and also at 28l. for February to June delivery, ex wharf, London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 17 that the recent firmer tendency in prices still prevails, finest non-congealing Lofoten oil having been sold in a small way at the equivalent of 74s. per barrel c.i.f. The news from the cod-fishing districts is still too meagre

to permit of anything being said about the prospects for the coming season. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 374 barrels, against 703 barrels at the same date last year. In London prices are unaltered, agents' prices varying from 72s. 6d. to 77s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f., but there is little business being done. A case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in Liverpool is reported in our legal section.

The "New York Commercial" of January 12 states that cod-liver oil continues firm, owing to corresponding conditions abroad, and also to the increase in cost, resulting from the assessment of a duty of 30 per cent. *ad val.* on the metal containers (within the barrels) in which the article is imported. This assessment of duty is in line with the apparent policy of the Treasury Department, to extend, so as to include all cylindrical metallic containers, the scope of a provision of the new tariff, which was originally intended to cover only large iron drums or tanks.

OIL, LEMON.—The recent advance is maintained so far as regards asking prices, which, however, show a wide variation, from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d. c.i.f. being quoted. Contract business appears to be quiet, and consumers have not yet made up their minds to pay the advance, preferring to cover immediate necessities only. As already pointed out, the diminished consumption has led to many contracts made last year being held over for execution this year.

Recent advices from Sicily state that the market is still influenced by the intolerable conditions brought about by the increased duty on citrate of lime. This duty has made it impossible to export any citrate unless it be consigned to the Camera Agrumaria, and has thus stopped all commerce in the article. On the other hand, it is stated the Camera has no means to provide for advances on the citrate even on a small scale, and matters are at a deadlock. The Government has promised to take such measures as will relieve the situation, but the delay involved has affected the lemon-oil market. The pressing so far is taking place on a small scale only, and the market is firm, with an upward tendency, although buyers' requirements are but small. Consumers abroad have so far held back, preferring to await a solution of the present difficulties before contracting, but what little demand there is has helped to strengthen the market. At the close we hear from Sicily, under date January 15, that the demand from local buyers has been less urgent and the market, although firm, is less nervous. The pressing of lemon oil continues to take place on a limited scale and under precarious conditions.

OIL, ORANGE, remains firm and unaltered; there has been little demand at primary sources of late, but the supply is not large, and mostly firmly held. Sweet is quoted 6s. 3d., and bitter 6s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet. American H.G.H. is quoted 10s. 9d. London terms, and Wayne County oil in tins at 8s. 6d. Japanese is also slow at 5s. 9d. for Kobayashi, and 5s. 8d. for Suzuki on the spot.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* on the week is firmer at 32s. 9d. on the spot in pipes and 32s. 9d. in barrels. Ceylon coconut is steady at 42s. 6d. and at 44s. 6d. for Cochin. Rape is firmer at 27s. 6d. spot for ordinary brown crude, and at 29s. 6d. for English refined in casks. Cottonseed is quiet at 28s. 3d. for crude, 30s. for ordinary pale refined, and 33s. for sweet refined. Lagos Palm oil is unchanged at 32s. 6d. spot. Petroleum continues nominal at 53d. for Russian, 6d. to 6½d. for ordinary refined American, and 7d. to 7½d. for waterwhite. Turpentine has receded about 6d. on the week to 41s. 9d. per cwt. for American on the spot.

OLIBANUM.—New crop is not yet offered, and the market is almost bare. Recent sales include fair to good fair drop at 40s. to 42s. 6d., middling yellowish at 32s. 6d., good garblings at 22s. 6d., and ordinary siftings at 16s. per cwt., but nothing further is to be had at these prices.

OPIUM.—The London market remains quite unaltered, business having lately been confined to retail lots, including Persian and Turkey druggists at 17s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on January 8 that the sales amount to five cases of Karahissar for the U.S.A. at the previous quotation of 163 piastres or 17s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. Most holders refuse to sell at the quotations now ruling. As far as the present period is concerned, all fear of damage is removed as regards the growing plants; in most of the producing districts the plants are covered by snow, which means that in view of their exceptionally advanced growth they will be vigorous when the thaw sets in, and will be able

to withstand bad weather if we have any. The arrivals amount to 1,836 cases, against 1,985 cases last year.

PEPPER (BLACK).—At auction 310 bags Alleppy were bought in at 4¾d. for fair. Privately, business has been quiet, fair Singapore offering on the spot at 4½d., and for arrival January-March shipment sellers quote 4½d. In Tellicherry description business has been done at 36s. 6d. c.i.f. for March-May shipment.

PEPPER (WHITE).—Quiet. At auction 205 bags Muntok were offered, and 73 sold without reserve at 7½d. for mixed black. Fine Singapore in cases was bought in at 7½d., barely fair at 7d., and good small at 7¾d. Privately fair Singapore is quoted on the spot at 7d., and for arrival there are sellers of January-March at 6½d. c.i.f., d/w.; the small sales include 10 tons March-May at 6¾d. c.i.f., d/w.

QUININE remains steady and unaltered, the German makers quoting 7½d., and second hands 7½d., with Amsterdam and Java offering at 7d. and 6¾d. respectively.

The exports from Germany during the eleven months ended November were as follows:

	1907	1908	1909
Kilos, ...	174,000	122,500	152,000

SANTONIN.—The monopoly have raised their prices, somewhat unexpectedly, by 2s. 6d. per lb., and now quote 1-ewt. lots at 34s. 6d., 56-lb. 35s. 6d., 28-lb. at 36s. 6d., and less quantity 37s. per lb. net. It would appear that the rapid absorption of the small supplies on the Continent, where fair quantities have recently been sold by the makers, is responsible for the advance. As the manufacture is now under close control, the makers are able to dictate prices, and it is not expected they will be slow to take advantage of this fact when it suits their convenience.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals comprise 64 bales Lima-Jamaica and about 12 bales red Native, but no grey Jamaica. Native has been selling since the auction at from 10d. to 1s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Practically all holders are now asking 2s. 6d. per lb. net on the spot, which is a trifle better than our last quotation.

SHELLAC is steady but quiet, with a few sales on the spot at a basis 68s. for fair free TN orange. Good and fine orange marks are also slow at from 72s. 6d. to 85s. AC Garnet is quoted 64s. to 65s., and 64s. c.i.f. for arrival. GAL is 57s. and 60s. to arrive. For arrival, TN for February-March shipment is quoted 68s., and March-April 69s. c.i.f. The delivery market is quiet but steady, the reported sales including about 1,000 cases for March at 70s. and May delivery at 71s. to 72s., and further sellers.

TONKA-BEANS.—Angostura are offered at 5s. per lb., and Para for shipment at 3s. 6d., c.i.f. terms.

TURMERIC.—Sellers of Cochin split bulbs now ask 14s. for small lots. Madras is quiet and unaltered.

VANILLA.—At the first London auctions held on Wednesday the small supply of 277 tins (mostly Seychelles) was offered, and chiefly sold at full rates to 6d. dearer for fair to good beans, while foxy-brown and splits were fully 6d. higher. The sales included *Seychelles* (194 tins), 7 to 9 in., 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; 6 to 8 in., 13s. to 15s.; 4 to 7½ in., 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; 3 to 7 in., 11s. 6d. to 14s.; 3½ to 6½ in., 11s. to 13s. 6d.; common, 3 to 8 in., 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. *Mauritius* (7 tins), 4 to 7½ in., 10s. 6d. to 12s. *Java* (28 tins) common, 11s. to 11s. 6d.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Business has been done at down to 80s. for waxy grey, but prices subsequently recovered to 85s.

WAX, JAPAN, is slow, with good squares offering at 44s. spot.

WOOD OIL.—Holders now ask 32s. per cwt. net for Han-kow on the spot, after doing business up to 31s. net.

Olive-oil Prospects.

The following information relative to the olive-oil prospects in Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Italy, and Crete has been furnished to the Board of Trade by H.M. Consuls at the various sources, and may be read in conjunction with the report published in our issue of November 27, 1909 (p. 838):

ALGERIA.—H.M. Consul-General is informed by the Chamber of Commerce that, owing to the sirocco, the olive-crop, which promised very well, is under the average. There is no prospect at present of a surplus of olive oil for exportation.

CRETE.—The olive-crop is so far of average quantity and good quality. If all goes well, there should be a considerable surplus of oil for exportation.

ITALY.—H.M. Consul at Naples reports that the yield is likely to be a medium one, and that there will be very little surplus for export.

SPAIN.—The yield is expected to be good, although, owing to the continued drought throughout September and October, not so good as at first anticipated. It is impossible to say whether any considerable surplus will remain over for exportation; the exhausted stocks in the Spanish markets will in all probability have to be replenished before exportation takes place to any considerable extent. In the Seville district the yield is good, and there will be a considerable surplus above local requirements. The new olive oil which is already being placed upon the market is of good quality, and a steady improvement in the method of production is noticeable.

TUNIS.—The olive-crop throughout the regency of Tunis is considered to be abundant, especially at Sfax and in the "Sahel" district round Sussa and Monastir. The olive-oil mills have begun working, and the quality of the oil is said to be very good. A very great quantity is expected to be available for export; there is a brisk demand (report dated December 23) from France and Italy. The price is likely to be, generally speaking, a good average. The first and second qualities were (December 23) quoted at 112f. and 100f. respectively per 100 kilos. f.o.b. Tunis, and the "Maori," which is of native make and comes chiefly from Sfax, was quoted at 90f. f.o.b. Sfax.

Revised Official Import-list.

In the new import-list issued from the Custom-house to be used from January 1, 1910, for entry of foreign and Colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom or exported therefrom, special note is made of the additional duties on beer, spirits, and tobacco, and the duties on motor spirit and tea, as not being legally enforceable pending legislation, but as being accepted on deposit. It is also pointed out with reference to the Customs Tariff Act, 1876, that although imported goods composed of any article liable to duty as a part or ingredient thereof shall be chargeable with the full duty payable on such article, the Finance Act, 1901, sanctions the chargeability in respect of such quantity of the article as shall appear to the satisfaction of the Treasury to be used in the manufacture or preparation of such goods; and in the case of goods containing more than one such article, each article shall be charged in a similar manner with the rates of duty respectively applicable thereto, unless the Treasury shall be of opinion that it is necessary for revenue protection to charge full duty in accordance with the Customs Act, 1876. As respects the first levying or repealing of any duty of Customs, the time at which the importation of goods shall be deemed to have effect shall be the time at which the entry of the goods under the Customs Act is delivered. For statistical purposes directions are specially given as to furnishing value for all goods, and the value of imports should represent the cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.), or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value. Quantities should always be net. The trade-names of all articles, as well as the official-list descriptions, must also be given in entries, as well as the name of the place or country from which the goods were consigned when imported.

Bark and Quinine in 1909.

Messrs. Widenmann, Broicher & Co., in their annual report, state that prices of both bark and quinine further declined during 1909, although consumption of the alkaloid is evidently on the increase, and all bark-supplies are absorbed without difficulty. Greece, Italy, Egypt, Mauritius, etc., are all facilitating the distribution of quinine. The Indian Government factories appear to be striving to increase their output, and also continue their purchases of Java bark at the Amsterdam sales, where in 1909 they acquired over 500,000 oz. quinine in the bark; privately important quantities of quinine have found their way to India. . . . The Java bark exports remain ample, but the dark spot in the position is the large quantity of bark worked into quinine in Java, coupled with the persistent offers at prices much below those of the German, English, and American makers, and, finally, the large stock of unsold quinine held by the Bandong factory year after year. This stock amounted on January 1, 1909, to 78,000 kilos. In ten auctions held in Batavia, 34,500 kilos. was sold during 1909, and if the same quantity of quinine was manufactured in that year as in 1908—viz.,

about 60,000 kilos.—the stock taken over into 1910 is probably not smaller than that of a year ago. . . . The Amsterdam quinine-works held twenty-one auctions in 1909, and disposed of 1,045,000 oz. at between 3 per cent. and 6 per cent. over Batavia auction rates. . . . In the speculative market quinine has been a dead letter, and only during the very last days of the year interest revived to some extent, hope being awakened by the efforts to bring about some understanding among bark and quinine interests. The bulk of the quinine-trade in second-hands has been in the Java and Amsterdam products, the former selling from 7d. down to 6½d., the latter from 7½d. to 6½d.

German Drug Notes.

In the introduction to their annual report for 1909, Messrs. Caesar & Loretz remark that the recent depression in trade and the political situation had still adversely influenced the drug-trade, buying being restricted to cover ordinary requirements and in no way assuming a speculative character. The consumption of drugs of vegetable origin is on the increase, as the public is showing more and more predilection for natural products. The bad weather had had an adverse effect on a number of drugs, especially on peppermint and fennel, as well as digitalis, and the harvest is on the whole to be regarded as unsatisfactory.

BELLADONNA-LEAVES.—Really good leaves are scarce, and the cheaper qualities have not yet been collected. As regards the determination of alkaloidal content, Fromme advocates the sole use of ether, instead of a mixture of ether and chloroform for extraction-purposes, as the chloroform is liable to undergo decomposition in the presence of alkaline substances.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—The average alkaloidal content was found to be 0.5 per cent., and one sample contained as much as 0.6 per cent. in the dry drug.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The high price of the Indian drug draws attention to two substitutes—viz., plants grown in Germany from Indian seed and a good quality of African origin. The extracts prepared from both are identical with the product obtained from the Indian plant.

CARAWAY-SEED.—The cultivation in Holland has recently increased to a remarkable extent. According to a report of the Minister of Agriculture, the area under cultivation has increased from 4,405 hectares in 1908 to 7,158 hectares, and the crop has increased by 20 per cent. per hectare this year, so that the total production is the largest recorded since 1901. The price, however, has only decreased by about 25 per cent., owing to the fact that the harvest has proved a failure in other countries and large demands have to be met.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The new harvest in California, it is stated, will prove disappointing, but as large quantities have been stocked by speculators during the past year, there is little likelihood of an appreciable increase in price. The increasing demand for cort. frangulæ in consequence of its superior qualities is already having a marked effect on the consumption of cascara.

CHAMOMILES.—This year's harvest is late by fully four weeks, and there does not appear any chance of a second harvest, as was the case last year.

DIGITALIS-LEAVES.—This year's crop was harvested some four weeks later than usual, and in consequence of the weather is unsatisfactory both as regards quantity and activity. Dr. Focke recommends the addition of 5 per cent. alcohol to infus. digitalis, which acts as a preservative and also improves the taste. An experience extending over two years with this method has proved in every respect satisfactory, and apparently accelerates the action of the drug.

HYDRASTIS.—In spite of the high price, its use shows no signs of decrease. The hydrastis-content of the dried drug during the past year was as follows: 3.39, 3.58, 3.65, 3.75, and only in exceptional cases 3.9 and 4.1 per cent.

RHUBARB.—This year the Chinese crop is expected to be larger than that obtained last year, and will probably lead to a depreciation.

TURKISH ESSENTIAL OILS.—The Acting British Vice-Consul at Jaffa (Mr. J. Falanga) reports that 1,000 kilos. of oil of thyme, produced at that place, are available for sale annually. The price quoted at present (December 20) is 9s. 5d. per kilo., delivered in London free of all expenses except Customs-duty in England. Oil of cassia is sold at present (December 20) at 350f. (147.) per kilo. f.o.b. Jaffa. Samples of these essential oils, forwarded by Mr. Falanga, may be seen by British firms interested, on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest. Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the "C. & D." does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

Parliamentary Candidates and Pharmacy.

The following is further correspondence on this matter, which we are asked to publish:—

From Mr. D. Anderson, Crouch End, to Lord Ronaldshay.

21 Broadway Parade, Crouch End, N., January 12, 1910.

MY LORD,—As in all probability in the next Session of Parliament and amending Bill will be introduced to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, I should be glad to know if you will give your support to that Bill. The object is to protect the word "pharmacy" to pharmacists or chemists. It was the intention of the framers of the Bill to protect the name to qualified chemists—in fact, Mr. Herbert Samuel, in reply to a deputation he received during the passage of the measure, assured them that this was so, but as a result of a recent case the judge held that there was nothing in the Act to prohibit any person from calling his place of business a "pharmacy," although it might not be a chemist's at all. This is obviously unfair and misleading. It is only a bare act of justice to us as a body to limit the word to a place where the business is controlled by a pharmacist. No one but a medical man can use the word "surgery," and this is a parallel case.

I may say that, in consequence of a speech your Lordship delivered in the House during the passage of the measure referred to, in which you advocated "Free Trade" in poisons (although you believe in "Protection" in other matters), which would imperil the public safety and be detrimental to chemists, who know what they are handling, whereas the ironmongers and Italian warehousemen would be absolutely ignorant of the toxic principles of the articles with which they would be dealing, I had determined *not* to support you at this election—and several other chemists to whom I spoke agreed to do the same—yet, as the issues at stake now are so vital to the well-being of the country at large, I am prepared to give you my vote, providing you will do all you can to support the short amending Bill to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to be introduced to rectify this blunder, which was only discovered after the Bill became law in April last, and was due to carelessness in drafting. I remain, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

DAVID ANDERSON.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay.

P.S.—I suppose you will have no objection to this letter and your reply being published in our trade-journals?

Lord Ronaldshay's Reply.

38 Grosvenor Street, W., January 15, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 12th inst. with regard to the proposed amendment of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. I think you have been somewhat misinformed as to my action with regard to that measure when it was under consideration in the House of Commons. The discussion in which I spoke took place in the course of a Standing Committee on the Bill upstairs, and no official reports are made of the speeches of these Committees.

It is quite true that I moved an amendment with a view to eliciting certain information, but after the discussion on the amendment I asked leave to withdraw it, and did so.

I should be prepared to support the amending Bill of which you speak, accepting, of course, your assertion that this Bill is merely designed to rectify a blunder in the Bill of 1908.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. D. Anderson.

RONALDSHAY.

N.U.A.P. and Liverpool Candidates.

Mr. Jas. J. B. Waldron, Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool Branch of the N.U.A.P., approached the various Parliamentary candidates for Liverpool to ascertain if they would support the inclusion of chemists' assistants in the Shop-hours Bill and in its sixty hours' provision. The replies from the

following were very favourable: Colonel Seely, Dr. Permevan, Messrs. Harwood Banner, T. P. O'Connor, Hanbury Aggs, A. G. Cameron, Jas. Sexton, and F. E. Smith.

More from Hull.

In addition to the communications received last week from Parliamentary candidates (*C. & D.*, p. 76), replying to an inquiry as to their willingness to support a Bill to amend the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, a reply has been received from Mr. F. V. B. Norris, Liberal candidate for Howdenshire, Yorkshire, by Mr. Walter Staning, Hon. Secretary of the Hull Pharmacists' Association, to the effect that he "will duly consider the matter." No replies have been received from Colonel Harrison Broadley, Mr. Guy Wilson, and Mr. T. R. Ferens.

Birkenhead's Action.

SIR,—In your report of the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council on January 5 you state: "The resolution urging the Council to appeal in the Mercer case which was sent by the Birkenhead and Wirral Association," etc. As no such thing as an appeal was mentioned or intended by the resolution, I shall be glad if you will publish this contradiction. This Association was of the opinion before drafting the resolutions that further appeal would prove useless, and the tone of the meeting was quite in accord with the unanimous decision of the Council, come to doubtless after being legally advised, that to appeal at present was hopeless. Therefore it would have been sheer foolishness to urge them to take a course which they had decided was hopeless. The resolution we adopted simply urged the Council in the present *impasse* to make an effort to have the anomaly removed, and a copy was sent to each Association with a view to awaken their interest, stimulate discussion and support for the Society in any steps they might take, and in this particular the "fiery cross" resolution has not proved a damp squib, as the Society can now show, in any effort they make, that they have the full weight of the support of pharmacists throughout the country behind them, and this Association has not receded one iota from the position it at first took up, as later on in the paragraph you seem to suggest.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Rock Ferry, January 12.

T. STEPHEN JONES.

[The resolution referred to was as follows:

This Association views with great alarm the serious position of pharmacists resulting from the decision in the recent Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Mercer case, and urges the Pharmaceutical Council to take every possible means to recover and reassert the hitherto absolute right of pharmacists by examination to all names and titles implying or assuming the art or practice of preserving, compounding, and dispensing of medicines, and to prevent the usurpation and encroachment of rights and privileges by unqualified traders, and this Association pledges itself to support the Society in any action it may take.]

Seeing that this does not mean appeal in the Mercer case, and that many Associations have endorsed it, it would be an advantage to know what Birkenhead exactly means. At present the only definite proposition for removal of the anomaly is our own—amendment of the law so as to restrict the use of the description "pharmacy" to premises in which the business of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist is legally carried on.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

Are Rennet-tablets an Arcanum?

SIR,—Some weeks ago I had occasion to send to a friend in the North of Norway a few tubes of rennet tablets by parcel-post; to my surprise I learn that on the arrival of the parcel at its destination the tubes were found to be empty. As the law is very strict in Norway as to the importation of secret remedies, I am inquiring whether the tablets have been confiscated by the Customs under the impression that they were medicinal tablets. In the course of my inquiry I have received a letter from Norway, written in English, in which occurs the following passage:

"With reference to rennet tablets, we cannot say for certain whether they may be imported into Norway or not. Under the supposition that the rennet tablet is an arcanum, we may inform you that several arcana are absolutely forbidden to be imported into Norway, and others may only be imported by druggists or persons who have been authorised to sell druggists' goods. We advise you to send samples of the tablets in question, together with a description of the use, to the Medicinals tyresen, Christiania, asking them to say whether these tablets may be imported into Norway or not."

The word "arcanum" in this official communication struck me, and the ordinary dictionaries failed to throw

any light on the word, but I found the following in the "Century Dictionary":

"Arcanum, a secret, a mystery; a secret remedy reputed to be very efficacious; a marvellous elixir. Generally used in the plural, Arcana."

In Murray's Dictionary, 1888, there is a note to "Arcanum"—

"Usually in plural, Arcana, in 17 and 18 c.; the plural form, Arcana, was occasionally treated as singular, with pl. Arcanas."

A further note says:

"1689 Moyle Sea Chyrurg ii. xxi. 76. The Quintessences of cloves and calocynthis are great arcanums as to the tooth-ach."

In my letter the words "arcana" and "arcanas" are used in the way indicated, and this use points to a very intimate knowledge of our language.

Yours faithfully,

Sutton Coldfield.

WM. BOUSFIELD.

["Arcanum" is commonly used in speech and print on the Continent as the equivalent of "quack medicine."—EDITOR C. & D.]

Minor Experiences in Edinburgh.

SIR,—I am interested in the experiences placed on record in your issue of to-day. I, too, have reason to remember the shaky table on which the balances were placed fourteen years ago, and, according to your correspondent, the same apology is still there to represent a table. It is very unfair to ask any candidate to weigh any substance for volumetric analysis on a sensitive balance placed on such a shaky table, and I write to protest against the Pharmaceutical Society being allowed to charge such fees for the Minor examination and not provide a solid table, placed on a solid floor, for I remember when candidates passed to and fro the floor seemed to vibrate as well as the table. If the table is not replaced before the next examination, the only remedy is to send a protest to the Privy Council, under whose control the examinations are conducted. If I had not already paid my annual subscription as a "member" I should have withheld it till the evil was remedied. I trust our Scotch representative to the Council will bring the matter before that body at the next meeting and have the cause of complaint removed.

Yours faithfully,

January 15.

JUSTICE. (45/90.)

[The quantities of sodium nitrite and potassium iodide in the London mixture prescription were omitted by the contributor of the article, and were:

Sodii nitritis	...	...	...	gr. xvj.
Potassii iodidi	...	...	...	gr. xlviii.

We have asked an independent observer about the balance-table. He says things are not so bad as our contributor said. The trouble arises from candidates crowding the table, on which there are eight balances, and when eight candidates are working simultaneously they may jolt each other. An obvious remedy is to add another table.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Subscribers' Symposium.

(Information Solicited or Supplied.)

Corner for Students.

We have received from the General Post Office a small tag label addressed to us and endorsed "Practical Chemistry," which apparently accompanied a report from a "Corner for Students" competitor. It was posted in Bolton on January 18. Who sent it?

What is the Good of Salt?

It is very interesting, if true, that the excretion of sodium chloride is as much as 10 lb. annually. A watchmaker who gave up using salt and eating meat told me he was able after that to handle bright steel without rusting it where touched, and was free from rheumatic pains. I doubt if he absorbed 10 lb. of salt a year from any source. I have not used it as a condiment for many years, not for dietary reasons, but because I never wanted it, and question if the natural chlorides supplied to me are anything like the above quantity.—H. C. ROWE (Arklow).

Read from Front Page to Back.

In my travels I have been rather struck with the number of chemists who remark, 'Have no time to bother about

looking at advertisements,' when having queried as to whether they had seen various announcements. Now I have always made it a practice to quietly go through the C. & D. from front page to back every week, and have made several good friends, and have opened up business with some good lines and accounts through the medium of the advertisements in your columns. I really think there is no excuse for those who are perpetually grumbling about the bad state of things, as they are only paying the price for near-sightedness. Wishing yourselves and journal a very prosperous New Year.—Give Things a Trial. (46/5.)

Little Liver Pills.

With regard to the action of the Carter Medicine Co. in asking for signatures of chemists to an agreement not to use the title "Little Liver Pills" for pills other than Carter's, may I point out that the next step logically is to draw the inferences (1) that there is no other little liver pill but Carter's, and (2) that the public, when demanding "little liver pills," are in fact specifically demanding Carter's? This position I certainly cannot support; the title "little liver pill" is undoubtedly purely descriptive in the public estimation, and does not at the present time mean "Carter." Although I have no quarrel with the Carter Medicine Co., who are members of the P.A.T.A., and who treat the retail trade with fairness, I have refused on these grounds to sign the suggested agreement.—Cautious. (49/65.)

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

J. H. (46/20).—It is not possible to qualify as a dentist in Great Britain and Ireland without attending college and hospitals for at least three years. See our last Educational Number, August 14, 1909.

W. R. C. (45/63).—A toothache-tincture containing 40 minims of tincture of aconite in 2 drachms is a Part 1 poison, and can only be sold under Part 1 conditions. It is not necessary to state on the label that it contains aconite.

Remijia (44/22).—"Children's Compound Pectoral Syrup" is not a dutiable title, and your label contains nothing which makes the preparation dutiable, so that unless it is in some other manner recommended the preparation is exempt from medicine stamp-duty.

G. A. (46/69).—In making the return for the income-tax, as regards that part of the income derived from rent on property, claims for repairs should be made at the proper time. Due allowance should be made for them by the local assessor, with whom you should have little difficulty in having the matter properly adjusted.

C. M. W. G. (43/1).—You will have noticed from the further reply on p. 95 that it is the conjunction of "balsam" with an organ of the body that constitutes liability. "Balsam of Aniseed" and "Balsamic Syrup" are not in themselves dutiable titles, but "Balsam of Aniseed for the Lungs" and "Balsamic Lung Syrup" are.

Vemo (46/63).—The question as to whether a registered chemist trading and generally known by his predecessor's name should have his own name on his poison-labels and dispensing-labels for poisonous articles is at present *sub judice*. The case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Edwards is being carried to the High Court, but it may be months before it is decided. In the meantime it would be unwise to change any trade-name which is of value.

R. H. (47/4).—A lets B have 1,000*l.* on mortgage, and B pays back 400*l.* in instalments of 100*l.*, which A has acknowledged on half a sheet of notepaper each time as part repayment of the mortgage. Now B wishes this 400*l.* back again, so that the mortgage will stand at its original amount—1,000*l.* Will A be quite safe and in order if he gets back his receipts and an acknowledgment from B stating that the mortgage is 1,000*l.* at that date? [This all depends upon the form of the mortgage. If it is a mortgage to secure 1,000*l.* and further advances, the 400*l.* present advance should be endorsed on the mortgage as a further advance, and the mortgage stamped with a further sum of 10*s.* to cover such further advance. If the mortgage is not drawn so as to cover further advances, A should have a further charge prepared for the 400*l.* present advance. The method suggested would not be sufficient to entitle A to be treated as a secured creditor for the full amount of 1,000*l.*, but only as a secured creditor for 600*l.* and as an unsecured creditor for the balance of 400*l.*]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

B. H. (38/9).—(1) **INK FOR WRITING ON LACQUERED TIN BOXES.** A solution of any aniline dye in a medium of spirit and water will answer for this purpose. We find that a fuchsin solution with about 15 per cent. of spirit, used with an ordinary pen, gives writing that cannot be rubbed off. Any other colour can be employed, but the spirit is a *sine qua non*, as it is necessary that the lacquer should be penetrated. (2) **HAND TABLETS.**—A recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" was given in the *C. & D.*, January 15, p. 96. Here is another:

Curd soap	...	...	...	3j.
Hot water	...	...	...	3i.
Borax	...	...	...	3ss.
Anhydrous wool-fat	...	...	...	3ij.
Powdered camphor	...	...	...	5ss.
Oil of rose-geranium	...	...	...	miv.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	5ss.

The water is to soften the soap; after that is done add the other ingredients, *sec. art.*, and mould into cakes.

Radix (33/46).—**METAL-POLISH.**—Refer to the last two indices of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for information on this matter.

J. M. (123/14).—**DISEASES OF DOGS.**—The chapter on this subject in "Veterinary Counter Practice" is very complete and written from a chemist's point of view. Other books on the dog are mentioned in the bibliography in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1906.

W. B. (34/4).—(1) **SPINDLE VARNISH:**

Sandarac	...	...	...	4 oz.
Resin	...	...	...	3 oz.
Spirit	...	...	...	20 oz.

Dissolve and strain.

(2) **BOILER COMPOSITION** for preventing incrustation, see *C. & D.*, September 25, 1909, p. 526.

Essence (35/24).—If filtration through fresh animal-charcoal does not decolorize the green peppermint essence, distillation will have to be resorted to.

Chip (110/40).—**PERFUME FOR HAIR-WASH.**—A mixture of lavender, neroli, and rose-geranium oils or a little ionone or terpineol would perhaps suit your requirements, but we cannot judge without knowing something of the composition of the hair-wash.

W. E. C. (31/43).—**WATERPROOFING CLOTH.**—There is no process in which silver nitrate is employed. Perhaps your customer is thinking of the method in which a lead salt is used. The best general method is probably when the aluminium-acetate solution is employed. This liquid is made by dissolving alum (3 oz.) and lead acetate (4 oz.) in water (1 gal.) and dipping the cloth in the solution. The newer way is to use aluminium-tannate solution, as it is contended that then the waterproofing is more permanent. Such a solution is made by adding tannin ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz.) to the clear aluminium-acetate solution. Many of the rain-repellant garments now sold are simply slightly impregnated with paraffin wax, which, you will see, has the same effect in making a cloth capable of throwing off rain. The paraffin wax is dissolved in benzene (3 to 10 grains to 1 oz.), the solution sprayed on the cloth, and the cloth then passed through hot rollers.

C. S. B. (38/19).—**ANTISEPTIC TABLETS** for making a mouth-wash for use after tooth-extraction:

Pulv. boracis	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Ac. borici	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Zinci sulphocarb.	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Pulv. aluminis	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Ol. menth. vir.	...	...	...	℥ $\frac{1}{10}$
Ac. carbol.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Ol. gaultheriæ	...	...	...	℥ $\frac{1}{10}$
Eucalyptol	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Thymol	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

For one tablet. Directions: Dissolve a tablet in a small tumblerful of warm water and use as a mouth-wash two or three times a day until the gums have healed.

T. B. J. B. (32/19).—**RUBBER-STAMP INK.**—These inks can be made to dry more readily by increasing the amount of spirit

in proportion to the glycerin. The medium is then saturated with methyl-violet to procure an ink of the maximum covering power. The dye can be heated with the glycerin and water to obtain saturation. If you will indicate any particular formula with which you have been unsuccessful, we may be able to help you further than indicating the general lines adopted in making rubber-stamp inks.

W. L. (32/2).—**HOP PILLOWS.**—A belief in the soothing effect of hops when used as a pillow-stuffing has existed for many years. As you are probably aware, this was part of the treatment which Dr. Willis adopted when attending George III. during the latter's madness. The success of Dr. Willis's treatment resulted in the King giving the doctor a rich reward and life pension. Usually the hops alone are employed in pillows, but the odour is sometimes modified by the inclusion of some lavender flowers, rosemary, or chamomile flowers.

J. S. (45/54).—**POWDERED GLASS** as a **VERMIFUGE** for dogs is not usually given alone, but in combination, thus:

Santonin	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Powdered glass	...	...	...	gr. v.
Powdered areca	...	...	...	gr. xx.
Male-fern extract,	sufficient to make a pill.			

This is a dose for a medium-sized dog.

Its effect is simply that of an irritant, and given alone it is of little service.

G. A. (46/69) has a favourite cat which suffers from some ear-trouble, as it is continually trying to get its paws inside its ears. He thinks it must be affected with the larvæ of some insect inside the ears. Is there anything better than syringing with alum or zinc sulphate? [This is canker, probably due to the mange mite, or it may be abscess. The latter is usually indicated by the lobe of the ear swelling. Astringents, such as alum and zinc sulphate, should not be used, but the ears should first be syringed with warm soap-and-water containing a little phenoloid antiseptic; then put in a little warm almond oil containing 1 of citrine ointment in 20. If there is any appearance of abscess the lobe has to be lanced and a piece of tape inserted to drain away the matter. The ear in such cases usually shrivels up.]

Poultry (41/25) writes: "We have had inquiries *re* fowls which become affected as follows: (1) Feathers ruffled, movements stiff, not inclined to come off roost, vision in some cases affected, the fowl groping about as if blind; (2) crop extended, sometimes quite hard, sometimes soft; (3) diarrhoea, green, sometimes white and yellow with green, oily looking. The fowls die in twenty-four hours. Houses are well kept, cleaned daily, and disinfected. Healthy laying fowls are attacked, as well as chickens, turkeys, etc." [This is an undoubted case of fowl-cholera, which is practically an acute form of diarrhoea. Isolation is the first thing to do. Disinfect all dishes and all suspected articles in use. Boiled rice with a little ginger and creta præp. is a very good remedy. If the birds will not eat it, make into pills and put over the throat. A teaspoonful of brandy toddy every four hours, with a few drops of chlorodyne in the first few doses, often ensures a cure, but it is seldom that a bird recovers from a severe attack. If it does pull through, great care must be observed in the feeding. A little cod-liver oil should be given, and tinct. ferri perchlor. in the proportion of 1-drop doses put in the drinking-water.]

E. B. (7/11).—**DYEING PLANTS.**—See *C. & D.*, December 25, 1909, p. 980.

Our Retrospect.

(From the "*C. & D.*," January 14, 1860.)

A Warning.

"R. O. H." writes us "that a man is travelling the country with a preparation of gold ink and gold paint. He wants to get a few agents in the town, and recommends you to try a little of his stock; he will spare you as small a quantity as 6s. worth, will supply you with bills and showcards in a few days, and if you want any more stock you must address to Messrs. Hart & Co., 2 Turner Street, Commercial Road, London. I was foolish enough to take 6s. worth, also a friend of mine, but have received no bills, etc., consequently I wrote to the above address; the letter is returned—'gone away, no address.'"



Turn up both levers to form a point.



Place point on China Tray and press down.



The Patent Self Closing Flask automatically delivers just enough powder for use at one time, and then closes.

IREX

Tooth powder

in

AUTO-FLASK.

An ideal preparation that whitens the teeth without scratching the enamel.

IREX is the last word in tooth-powders, and its get-up is as elegant as it is unique. By an ingenious device the patent flask delivers for each using the exact quantity required, and no more, so that there is absolutely no waste or mess. The construction of the flask, and the method of using it, are illustrated on this page.

Order your stock at once and secure the good profit of an assured large sale. Show the beautiful IREX flasks in your windows. People will soon flock to buy. The best selling shillingsworth on the market.

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These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

Bicarbonate of Soda. This Bicarbonate answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. It is a pure, refined, and recrystallised salt, particularly free from metals or any base other than soda. This sodium bicarbonate is specially suitable for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders and baking powders, and is well adapted for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

Concentrated Crystal Soda. This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali. 58 Degrees. A dry white powder: dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

Pure Soda Crystals.

NOTE.—Proceedings have been taken by the Board of Trade against a person for selling as Soda Crystals an adulterated article, and the High Court has upheld the conviction. See the case of **FOWLER v. CRIPPS**, heard on 8th November, 1905, before a Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Darling.

Caustic Soda.

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Manufactured from pure Carbonate, and supplied of all degrees of strength.

Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale house by specifying Brunner, Mond & Co's "Crescent" Brand. The Manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only, and will quote on application to

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Unguentum Resinol is a skilfully made and chemically pure Ointment. Its therapeutic properties are decidedly healing, nutrient and antiseptic. The consistence and pliability of this ointment commend it especially as an application of exceptional merit in all eruptions and irritations of the skin. It is prescribed daily by leading physicians throughout the world for

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It allays the itching of **PRURITUS ANI** instantaneously.

Its utility as a specific for this trouble is recognised by practitioners of every school and every nationality.

Resinol Soap, containing in a modified way the same medication, is most delightful for the toilet and bath, and is the only soap that should be used for bathing persons subject to, or affected by, skin troubles.

Resinol (medicated) Shaving Stick also contains the healing and antiseptic virtues that have made Resinol Ointment so famous. Its free, creamy lather soothes and prevents the irritation incident to shaving. It is a real luxury and comfort to self-shavers.

These preparations are for sale in all leading drug stores in every country of the world.

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	The above terms for 6 dozen 1/- size, or 1½ dozen 4/- size will be given on mixed orders value £3. And our very best terms on mixed orders value £6.		

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EXTRACT OF MALT

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EXTRACT OF MALT with COD LIVER OIL.

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Rich in diastase. We claim that the flavour is finer than any other make on the market. Write for sample before buying. In churns of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., in 1 or $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. drums, jars, or in amber squares or rounds, with metal screw cap, in cartons.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 5/-

1-lb. 7/6

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THE BEST OF ITS CLASS

in therapeutic efficacy—in instantaneous effect—in perfection of form, with the result that to-day although the number of "Wafers" on the market is legion, our make is

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Price in bulk: 3/6 per lb.
28 lbs. 3/4. less 5%
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Card Boxes, 2/10 per doz.
Artistic Tins for the waistcoat } nett.
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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., **MUST BE PREPAID** (except in the case of serial advertisers) and to ensure prompt insertion **REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.**

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done

PROVIDED the MONEY is TELEGRAPHED

at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules.

Telephone: No. 852 Bank (two lines).

Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus London."

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

NEXT WEEK

The WINTER ISSUE of the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" will be published. It will be invaluable for Supplement Advertisers because of its exceptional attraction and importance. Owing to its size the Winter Issue must go to press earlier than ordinary issues, and the Publisher cannot guarantee the insertion of any advertisement for the Supplement received after

2 o'clock on Thursday, January 27.

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Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

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2.—BLACKHEATH (near).—Ready-money Business; Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns, under manager, £1,260; scope for development; *net profit 25 per cent.*; stock and fixtures valued at £850; price, to include lease and goodwill, £900.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—Ready-money Business; Retail and Dispensing; returns between £1,100 and £1,200 per annum; *net profit* £350; attractive shop, single-fronted; long lease; rent moderate; price £900.

4.—LONDON, S.W.—Main thoroughfare; old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,200; *net income* £439; long lease; price £1,000.

5.—HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Business (Mixed); gross receipts £940; *net profit* about £300; large house, nice garden; rent moderate; long lease; price £700.

6.—BUCKS.—Very old-established Business; Dispensing and Retail, including Wine and Spirit Department; returns between £1,700 and £1,800 per annum; *profit (net)* £371; intending investors with about £1,000 at command will find this a sound investment.

7.—GREAT WESTERN MAIN LINE.—Good-class Business; Retail and Dispensing; returns between £1,000 and £1,100 per annum; *profits above the average*; well-appointed shop, fully stocked; excellent residence, held on lease; price £800.

8.—SOMERSET (Market Town).—Good medium-class Business; Retail, Dispensing, Photographic, and Optical; established many years; returns exceed £1,760 per annum; *net profit* £450; proof given; price £1,200.

9.—BERKS.—Good-class Business, Dispensing and Retail, producing a *net income* of about £460 yearly; further details on application; references will facilitate business.

10.—BRISTOL (near).—Old-established Business; Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns average about £550 per annum; *net profit* £175; price £300, or valuation.

11.—NORTH WALES.—Modern Pharmacy, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns £1,200 (average); handsomely-fitted shop, fully stocked; price £1,250.

12.—MIDDLESEX (few miles out).—Established Business; Retail and Prescribing; returns exceed £600; *gross profit* £280; comfortable residence; rent £48, held on lease; price £275, or near offer.

13.—WORCS.—Old-established Business, held by vendor many years, now retiring; returns average between £1,050 and £1,100; *gross profit* £450; double-fronted shop; position unique; large residence, garden, and warehouse; price £700, or valuation if preferred.

14.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Good-class Retail Business; established many years; returns between £650 and £700 yearly; *net profit* £200; price £450.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasise the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone **Profit, the value of Business, &c.**, can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of **confusion and loss.**

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make **Special Terms** for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

NOTE.—Gone back to the old address,
73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

BRETT & CO.

Licensed Valuers,

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester." Telephone 100 Y.

VALUATIONS have always had our special and personal attention, and an experience of thirty years is at your disposal.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a Purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE

1.—LONDON, N.—Good Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns approach £700; net profit £200; price £400, or else offer; part can remain; moderate rent; fine shop; trial allowed to a bona-fide purchaser.

2.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Light Family Retail; returns £300; net profit £140; fine commanding, corner position; any amount of scope for increase; nice house; price £200; now under unqualified manager.

3.—SUFFOLK.—Nice Light Retail and Prescribing; returns over £700, at a net profit of one-third; good house and shop; under manager now, and wants personal attention; price £465.

4.—STAFFS (borders of).—Light Family Retail and own Specialties; nice corner shop, well fitted; unopposed; returns over £600 under manager; would do quite £1,000 under principal; low rent; an absolute bargain at £150.

5.—SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; very old established in a nice town; returns average £560; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, about £300.

6.—YORKS.—Medium-class Light Retail and Dispensing; few Patents; situated in very popular health resort; roomy house; old established; returns nearly £700; net profit £200; price £520.

7.—NORTH MIDLANDS.—Thickly populated district; returns £500; net profit £300; Light Retail and Prescribing; no Patents; good house; price £300; in same hands 28 years.

8.—DERBYSHIRE.—In a well-known and high-class health resort; practically all Dispensing at full prices; returns £700-£800, under manager; good house and double-fronted shop; price, valuation, about £700.

9.—LIVERPOOL (near).—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing; returns over £1,000 at one-third net profit; thorough introduction given; price £1,000.

We have several genuine buyers on our register who require sound Businesses having a net profit of £300-£500 annually. We shall be glad to hear from vendors of such businesses, and, of course, will treat all communications absolutely confidentially.

PARSON C. BAKER

174 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.

Recommended by—MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.

Telephone: MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.
No. 27 Victoria MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

1.—IN a principal street, South London; good Cash Retail, returning £1,000, and showing good profits; double-fronted shop; good house; rent £75; price £500; Dentistry returning £500 under qualified assistance; can be purchased with the above, but not separately, price for both £1,000; net profit £500; full investigation.

2.—MIDLAND County; centre of beautiful tourist district; good house and shop and large premises; coachhouse, stable, and garden adjacent; returns £2,000, including some Wines; good-class Family trade and good Dispensing; net profits about £500.

3.—£1,500.—LONDON, S.E.—Principal thoroughfare; Cash Retail and Prescribing; very profitable and increasing return; now £1,000; good double-fronted shop, well fitted and good house (rent £75) and Dentistry attached, returning £500 and rapidly increasing; price £1,000 together or Chemist's separate, price £500, which is value of stock and fixtures; freest investigation; the net profit exceeds £500 per annum.

4.—SOUTH COAST.—Centre of town; Family and season trade; good Cash Retail; large house, part now let off; modern window; business been neglected; now doing £500 only; rent £65; price value of stock and fixtures about £350.

FREDK. WM. SMITH

LICENSED CHEMISTS' VALUER.

Valuations for transfer of business, Probate, &c. Businesses for disposal. Stocks and Fixtures purchased to any amount for cash. Stocktakings undertaken. A Register kept of Assistants and Chemists requiring Assistants; no charge made.

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TELEPHONE 02949.

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Chemists' Valuers and Expert Stocktakings,

Businesses transferred privately.

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MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH,

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, CITY.

TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL.

Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—HIGH-CLASS Retail and Dispensing Business in most desirable locality, within easy reach of London; returns £1,350; shop is beautifully fitted and well-stocked; large house and garden; applicants with £1,300 can have further details.

2.—BUCKS.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; in central position; returns about £700; large house and garden; attractive shop, heavily stocked; price £550.

3.—EAST COAST.—Unopposed Light Retail Business; no Mixed or heavy trade; returns average £800; good house; low rent; well-fitted shop, heavily stocked; price £465; a bargain.

4.—CHESHIRE.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; 2,500 prescriptions yearly, increasing; returns £600; net profit £185; good house; low rent; fine corner position; price £375 or valuation.

5.—SURREY.—Good-class Light Retail Business; in growing residential town; returns £550; no heavy trade; net profit over £200; good house and garden; charming locality; price £450.

6.—SOMERSET (Important Town).—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; no Patents sold; returns £500; net profit £175; busy main road position; scope for increase; price £500 or valuation.

7.—LONDON, S.E.—High-class Suburban Retail Business; no Side-lines; returns nearly £1,000; handsomely-fitted shop, fully stocked; good house; stock and fixtures worth £700; price £800.

8.—LONDON, S.W.—Middle-class Cash Retail Business; steadily increasing; returns over £1,200; net profit £300; good position; stock and fixtures worth £700 to £750; price £850.

9.—SUFFOLK.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing, with valuable Proprietaries; returns average £900; net profit £270; scope for increase; good market town; large house and garden; price £150 and valuation; strongly recommended.

10.—HOME COUNTY (15 miles out).—Good-class Light Retail, with Wines and Spirits; quite unopposed; returns £900, increasing; net profit £200; modern house and shop, beautifully fitted and well stocked; price £475; personally inspected.

11.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (near).—Sound Light Retail and Prescribing Business, with profitable side-lines; returns £800; scope for business; large shop; main-road position; well stocked; price £475.

12.—LIVERPOOL.—Light Cash Retail Business; well established; returns about £1,000; net profit over £250; handsomely fitted shop, in unique position, fully stocked; price £375, or valuation.

13.—HAMPSHIRE.—Light Family Retail Business in good-class growing district; returns nearly £700; no side-lines; plenty of scope; net profit £220; good house and shop; price £440.

14.—DERBYSHIRE.—Unopposed Light Country Retail Business; returns under manager £600; scope for increase; corner (lock-up) shop; well stocked; low rent; price £200, less than valuation; worth attention.

15.—LONDON (SURREY SUBURB).—Light Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £610; net profit £200 to £250; good position; nice house, etc.; price £450.

16.—LONDON SUBURB, W.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £100 under manager; plenty of scope; good main road position; low rent; well fitted and stocked; price £400; half can remain.

STOCKTAKING.

We are now booking Stocktakings for 1910, and shall be pleased to send our special terms on application. See page 132, C. & D. Diary, 1910. Interviews arranged, correspondence invited.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded

CHESHIRE.—Old-established Dispensing Business near Liverpool for Sale in good-class residential neighbourhood; splendid position; good house; every convenience; long lease at very low rent; price £500; satisfactory reasons given for leaving. For further particulars apply, 158/35, Office of this Paper. Only genuine buyers need apply. No agents.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Old-established Mixed Country Business, Chemist and Stationer; returns £730; same hands 34 years; Post Office attached; none but bona-fide purchasers dealt with; references exchanged. "Salix" (158/18), Office of this Paper.

ESSEX.—In one of the most rapidly rising suburbs; grand position for increase; opened 4 years; returns last year over £700 and still increasing; good profitable cash trade; fine opening for Dentistry; long lease; moderate rent; modern fittings and well stocked; excellent house; an exceptional opportunity for up-to-date man; must be sold. 157/25, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL District.—Branch Business, returning about £3 a week under very indifferent management; could easily be doubled; valuation stock and fixtures, about £100; side door to house. Apply, "Chemist," 26 London Road, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business in good-class neighbourhood; well fitted and stocked; returns over £1,100; net profit over £300 (after all expenses paid). Apply (in confidence) to 151/22, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Large well-established Shop; sufficient stock for 2 shops; situated in thickly-populated neighbourhood; house, garden, rent, £65; takings £450; great scope for Prescribing, Dentistry, Optics; reason for selling owner occupied with other business; suitable for qualified or unqualified; price £250. 161/50, Office of this Paper.

LONDON; takings £8 weekly at splendid profits; Prescribing; good opening for Extractions; determinable lease; handsomely fitted and well-stocked shop; price £195. Apply, "Xeres" (155/39), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Profitable ready money Business in populous neighbourhood; Prescribing and Retail; no Patents; shop, parlour, and two good storerooms; rent £1 weekly, inclusive; net profit just half; to effect immediate sale owner takes less than value of stock and fixtures; satisfactory reasons for sale. 158/11, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—For valuation stock and fixtures, or near offer, good medium-class Retail and Dispensing business; returns about £700, and net profits £175; good lease; splendid opening for Dentistry; nice house; side entrance. Apply (letter only), "J. H.," 29 Grange Road, N.

LONDON, S.E.—Drug-store, with fair business in Fancy Goods, and good opening for Photographic and Tobacco Departments; no Chemist near, so good prices obtained; lock-up shop, well stocked, double fronted; 7 years' lease; takes £5 per week under management (unqualified); returns easily doubled; every convenience; price £150; part can remain or Partnership might be arranged. Apply, 161/13, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Established Retail and Prescribing in growing Colliery centre; returns nearly £1,000 per annum; as a Branch (net income about £280); could be increased under principal; chance for young up-to-date Pharmacist; price £500, or valuation. R. Penrose Kernick, Trade Valuer, 192 Newport Road, Cardiff.

SOUTH WALES.—Two old-established Branch Shops for Sale, doing £400 and £850 respectively; three-parts purchase money could remain. Apply, 156/03, Office of this Paper.

SUNDERLAND.—Immediate Sale; owner buying larger business; good middle-class cash trade; net profit £160; low rent; good house; attractive shop; returns easily doubled; price, valuation only. Apply, F. W. Smith, Chemists' Valuer, 3 Belgrave Terrace, Leeds.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Sound profitable Cash Business for Sale, giving immediate income of £6 weekly, and increasing; thoroughly genuine; well-fitted and fully stocked shop; comfortable house; low rent; long lease (can be let off if desired); artisan district near London; man used to Store trade would do well; £500; no agents. 157/30, Office of this Paper.

A VERY profitable Chemist and Dentist Business, both branches being managed by qualified Assistants; net profits about £500 per annum; good house and shop, well fitted and fully stocked; rent £75; returns £1,500; price £1,000; well situated in large thoroughfare, South of Thames; letter first. "Vendor" (50/53), Office of this Paper.

BARGAIN. owner offered berth abroad; old-established Business, South Devon, sea; worth £300; produces up to £3 15s. net profit weekly; qualified or not; price £200 (less than fittings cost); instalments considered; correspondents who will view immediately only invited; details personally or stamp for same. 155/34, Office of this Paper.

CASH Retail and Prescribing Business on South Coast; returns £350, increasing; good shop and house; long lease; valuation about £110; open to any reasonable offer. Apply, "Bargain," 6 Park Road East, Acton, W.

FASHIONABLE SEASIDE RESORT (South).—Exceptional offer; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business in first-rate position; protected estate; returns £1,100, at good prices; beautifully fitted and well stocked; excellent house; every convenience; price £750; personally inspected and strongly recommended. Apply, Berdoo & Fish, Valuers, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

FOR immediate Disposal, owner having obtained medical qualification, small Cash Retail; good opening for pushing man; price, valuation of stock and fixtures. Lee, 152 Doucaster Road, Mexborough.

GOING at £80, almost one-third cost; owner holding appointment must sell; shop well stocked and fitted mahogany; 2 rooms in rear; as going concern or to remove; opening for Dentistry, Optics, and Photo Goods; suitable for Branch store. "Chemist," 3 The Parade, Newington Green Mansions, London, N.

GOING abroad; returns £600; net profit nearly one-third; established 60 years; 6-roomed house, side entrance; good garden; main street; healthy London suburb; no Store opposition; books kept; 1,000 Prescriptions annually; good opening for Optics; energetic man understanding modern methods could quickly double returns. "Mercury" (158/34), Office of this Paper.

MUST be Sold (Herefordshire); small town without opposition; thickly populated neighbourhood; owner compelled to sell on account of other business; good house, garden, stable, etc.; rent £16; Retail and Prescribing Business; Photography much required; will accept to an immediate purchaser £50, or near offer; photo of house and shop. "Rhei" (156/11), Office of this Paper.

SEASIDE.—Good Retail, Dispensing, and Fancy Business, established about 35 years; present occupier 22 years in same; retiring from business; large and well-fitted shop; stock good; good-sized house in main street; vendor will sell at valuation or lump sum; returns about £1,000, frequently more; will accept £350 or offers. Apply, "X. Y. Z.," 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

SOUND Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; in splendid position in City of London; increasing, and every prospect of further increase; for quick sale will accept less than value of stock and fixtures; unusual opportunity. "M. V." (161/15), Office of this Paper.

THIS is an opportunity worth seizing; Branch Business in South Midlands; returns can be verified; last year £500 done without any pushing; good house; no opposition; vendor concentrating efforts other ways; not a cutting shop; £300; part can remain by arrangement. Apply, E. C. Ashford, 32 Gold Street, Northampton.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

TO be Sold, immediately, as a going concern, a Chemist and Druggist's Business, near the centre of Bradford; established 1847. For particulars and permission to view apply J. A. Hesilton & Son, Chartered Accountants, 9 Market Street, Bradford.

WHAT OFFERS?—Nicely fitted Drug Stores in thickly populated district in Birmingham; good opportunity for energetic man; sacrifice for quick disposal; all details given and reasons for sale. Address, 157/14, Office of this Paper.

£300; Bournemouth; nucleus of Business in beautiful and rising neighbourhood; well-fitted shop and good house and garden; moderate rent; splendid chance. Address, 159/3, Office of this Paper.

£2,100 returns; old-established Family Retail, Photo, and Mineral-water Factory, with growing trade; net profit £600; goodwill £200 and valuation of stock, fixtures, plant, horses, etc.; about £1,800; or a capable man as Partner would be entertained. "Solicitors" (48/20), Office of this Paper.

£60 for Dispensing nucleus (or reasonable offer); suitable for lady with "Hall" qualification; returns about £120. Apply, H. T. Carson, 11 Cartmouth Street, Westminster.

FOR SALE.

FEEDING-BOTTLE Factors.—Registered designed Bottle and Patent for holding the same for Sale; large prospects to enterprising firm. Write, W. J. Glass, Chartered Accountant, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool.

GIVING up Drug Department.—High-class Mahogany Fittings, Shop-rounds, Scales, etc. £100 or valuation: 12-ft. Drug Fitting, fitted with 60 drawers, glass labels, glass knobs, bottle lockers, bottle shelves and cornices; 5-ft. Dispensing-screen and Counter, including sponge and perfume cases; 8-ft. serving Counter, glass case fronts; 6 ft. serving Counter-case; 8-ft. Wall-case, plate-glass doors, four-mirror recess; 110 Shop-rounds, 8 to 40 oz., recess labels; 10 4-in. Ointment Jars, glass labels, scales, mortars, small stock Drugs and Sundries, etc. "Midlands" (156/10), Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

DALSTON (7 Middleton Road).—Chemist's; established 40 years; splendid living; closed through death; should be opened quickly; moderate rent; any information given by return; trams from City or Haggerston Station, N.L.R. Key, F. G. Robinson, 163 and 165 Haggerston Road, Dalston, London, N.E. Phone 570 Dalston.

SHOPS to Let, at Shepherd's Bush, W. (corner of Askew Road and Goldhawk Road), for Chemists, etc.; splendid opening for these trades in this district; one of a handsome block of 9 recently erected; most populated district; a large increasing business centre, borne out by report from adjoining tenants; large spacious shop, 17 ft. by 35 ft. deep; sitting-room, dining-room, 3 large bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, bathroom, 2 w.c.'s; back entrance; electric trams pass the door to all parts; to be Let to a responsible tenant only at a low rental; caretaker on the premises. Apply, Owners, Teuton & Co., Ltd., 221 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

DOUBLE-FRONTED corner Shop in centre of rising seaside town in West of England; well-built and compact premises, 3 (lofty) roomed house, side and back entrance, good warehouse and yard; only one other Chemist in the town; exceptional opportunity for a Family Chemist and, if desired, with Minerals and Dentistry; moderate rent, or will sell. Apply, 156/4, Office of this Paper.

TO Let, in one of the most desirable City positions, at the junction of Cannon Street and Queen Victoria Street, a splendid Show-room or Shop with basement; also a fine suite of Offices on 1st floor overlooking these most important thoroughfares. 51/46, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

ADVERTISER requires a good Mixed Business; country or garden preferred, but not essential; Dispensing not wanted; no Dental; cash ready; no agents. Full particulars to F. Jessop, 1a Redcross Street, Wolverhampton.

ADVERTISER requires a good-class Business, within 20 miles of London, returning between £1,000 and £2,000, or neglected Business, or place for opening a new one: a Partnership might be entertained. "S. F." (159/26), Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS or Partnership in London or suburb showing net profit £250 or more. State business hours, house accommodation, good position, or market, cash down, in confidence, to "Strawson," Meggison's, Milet Lane, E.C.

GENUINE Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business wanted; net profits £150 to £200; country town preferred, but not essential; must bear strictest investigation. Full particulars to Manager, c/o Prime, Pharmacist, Upper Norwood, S.E.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH having recently been successful in disposing of a large number of businesses, are in immediate want of sound concerns in London and all parts of the country for cash buyers from £300 to £3,000; strictest privacy guaranteed; correspondence invited from intending vendors. 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

MANAGEMENT with view to early succession; Country Business; North preferred; net profit about £200; cash ready. "Anglo-Scot" (160/16), Office of this Paper.

TO CHEMISTS and others.—A physician wishes for the accommodation of two Furnished Rooms, or one room and waiting hall, four afternoons a week in some good city centre; mutual terms to Chemists. Address, "Z. T. 841," c/o Deacon's Advertising Offices, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WANTED, to purchase a Proprietary Article; must be well established and showing fair average profits. Replies to be sent "W. A.," c/o Kendall, Price & Francis, Solicitors, 61 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ADVERTISER, with £1,000 capital, desires to take up Partnership (with ultimate succession) in old-established, first-class Dispensing business, the proprietor of which may be contemplating early retirement; he is at present in business, and is accustomed to large establishment and to dealing with medical men; strict confidence accorded. "Pharmakos" (151/12), Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

FRANCE.—An English house, with headquarters in Paris and extensive connections throughout France among the large Department Stores, Chemists, Perfumers, etc., is open to accept Agencies for advertised lines, or to undertake the introduction and sale of attractive Novelties. Write, "M. C." (49/64), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN in a position to introduce business, having office in West End, personally known to and in close touch with Doctors and leading Chemists, will communicate with Manufacturers, Proprietors of Specialities, etc. Mayfair, 40 Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

E. W. TAYLER, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Ophthalmic Optician, Sherborne, Dorset, has a vacancy for an Apprentice in a good-class business; easy hours; personal supervision; if indoors, small premium required.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK Jan 15 1910

NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
MANAGER	68
DISPENSER	50
ASSISTANT	31
TRAVELLER	25
"	22
MANAGER (WHOLESALE)	20

A man in a long coat and hat points to the blackboard.

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR—millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that the Advertiser pays postal charges in such cases, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the constant return of remittances which forgetfulness of this fact entails.

RETAIL.

BRADFORD.—Wanted, second week in February, unqualified Junior or good Improver, for small Light Retail; must be able to Extract Teeth; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, etc., J. S., 2 Gaythorne Road, Bradford, Yorks.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, February 10, an Assistant; age 20-24; indoors; Light Retail and Dispensing. State age, height, and salary required, enclosing photo, which will be returned. F. Adams, 56 Marine Parade, Brighton.

CAPE COLONY.—A qualified Assistant required, whose chief duty would be to sell Photographic goods, therefore must have had good all-round experience in Photography; must be able to do Developing and Printing; 3 years' agreement; passage paid out; commencing salary £15 per month (outdoors). Apply, by letter only, Lennon, Ltd., 54-55 Queen Elizabeth Street, S.E.

CREWE.—Wanted, qualified Manager for a Mixed Retail and Prescribing business in a working-class district; must be reliable; one able to Extract Teeth preferred; an elderly gentleman not objected to if active. Apply, stating salary, age, references, to H. Latham & Co., Ltd., 74 West Street, Crewe.

HASTINGS.—Senior Assistant required in high-class Dispensing and Retail business; indoors; 3 assistants kept; must be accurate, reliable, and capable of taking charge. Apply, stating salary required, age, and reference, and enclosing photo if possible (weekly half-holiday and three weeks yearly holiday given), Neve & Co., Pharmacists, 12 Wellington Place, Hastings.

HUNTINGDON.—A smart, active Assistant (outdoors) for a good-class Retail and Dispensing business, with knowledge of Photography; easy hours; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to L. R. Dalgleish, Photographic Chemist, Huntingdon.

INDIA.—Wanted, for firm in Calcutta, Minor man, single, age about 25, with first-class references; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home. Apply, stating experience, etc., 120/13, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, for high-class West-end Pharmacy, a competent Assistant; must be a thoroughly capable Dispenser; preference given to one possessing West-end experience; outdoors; unqualified; age 23 to 25. Apply, with full particulars, to J. G. Shirley & Sons, 60 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, S.W.

LONDON, W.C.—Immediately, unqualified Assistant in high-class Dispensing and Retail business; large American trade; indoors; no Store man need apply. Turner, 20 Bury Street, London, W.C.

LONDON, W.—Manager wanted; qualified; used to Store trade. Apply, between 11.30 and 12.30, 220 Edgware Road, W.

LONDON, W.—Assistant for three evenings a week; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; Dispensing experience necessary. Grimwade, 81 Cornwall Road, Westbourne Park, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant (preferred) for a Dispensing, Prescribing, and Extracting business; indoors or out. Apply to D. U. Still, Old Charlton, S.E., with reference, salary, etc.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant, 22-25 years of age, for high-class Dispensing business. Apply, by letter, stating experience and salary required, to "A. C.," Messrs. Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd., 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, qualified Manager for Branch; lock-up shop; middle-class neighbourhood; half-holiday weekly. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and references from last two situations, Lockwood's, Ltd., Chemists, Harpenhey, Manchester.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Smart, energetic Assistant wanted; quick counterman; one able to take charge when required; experience of country and Farmers' trade desirable; must have undeniable references up to date; age not under 30. Address, 159/11, Office of this Paper.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—Wanted, in February, qualified Assistant; accustomed to Store business; Extractor, good window-dresser, and salesman essential; good prospects for suitable man. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, etc., to 158/8, Office of this Paper.

PARIS.—Qualified Assistant; age about 25; Continental experience; knowledge of French indispensable. Address, "Bismuth" (257/5), Office of this Paper.

OXFORD.—Junior Assistant, used to good-class Store trade. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary required, send photo and references, to Oxford Drug Co., Ltd., Dispensing Chemists, Oxford.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—Junior or Improver wanted (indoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing. State age, height, references, and salary required, enclosing photo, to T. W. Jones, 55 Bohemia Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SITUATIONS OPEN *(continued).*

SHEFFIELD.—Wanted, end of January, a qualified Assistant for the Mixed Retail trade in a working-class district; one having had some experience in this class of trade preferred; permanency; Thursday half-holiday; no Sunday duty; outdoors; references to be sent for strict investigation. Exor. J. Watts, 596 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.

SOUTHSEA.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant for a Light Retail business; one who can Extract preferred, but not essential; splendid opportunity to obtain a knowledge of Dentistry. Apply, with full particulars of age, salary required, in first letter, to Stevens, 15 Allens Road, Southsea.

SOUTH WALES.—Wanted, a registered Dental Surgeon to Man- age Dental business; must be sober, gentlemanly man; state salary. Apply, 156/3, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Junior Assistant required, at once; outdoors; early closing Wednesdays; no Sunday duty. State full particulars of age, salary required, and references, to Totten, Pharmacist, Raynes Park, Surrey.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Wanted, at once, a capable Assistant; indoors; well up in Dispensing and accustomed to quick Light Counter trade. Apply, with photo if possible, and all necessary particulars, to Joseph Hicks, Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

WINCHESTER.—Wanted, at once, smart Junior, with good Dispensing knowledge; abstainer preferred. State age, height, salary, and full particulars, if possible enclosing photo, to L. Arden, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Winchester.

WINSLOW, Bucks.—Qualified Assistant, under 35 years, capable of taking charge, and with country experience; better-class Light Mixed Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, Packing Proprietary and Veterinary goods; short hours; indoors. Apply, with full particulars, reference, and salary, R. A. Easton, Market Square.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wanted, Junior Assistant or Improver, accustomed to country trade; abstainer; indoors. State age, height, when at liberty, salary required, with references and photo (to be returned), to "Pharmacist," 11 Queen Square, Wolverhampton. Applications not answered within three days declined.

YORKSHIRE.—Required, smart Assistant, about 26, unqualified, of good appearance and address, accustomed to high-class Retail, Dispensing and Photographic; usual hours; outdoors; permanency only entertained; last Assistant over 8 years; applications not answered within 7 days respectfully declined. "Ebor" (159/27), Office of this Paper.

A STEADY and reliable Assistant required, age about 22 to 24, for good-class Country Retail; indoors; easy hours; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty; knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, giving full particulars, age, height, salary, etc., and, if possible, enclose photo, to H. Shackleton, Chemist, 9 Cross Street, Abergavenny.

BALKWILL & CO. have a vacancy, at once, for a qualified Assistant; one used to first-class Dispensing and Retail. Outdoor. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, also enclosing photo, to F. W. Hunt, 106 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

CHEMIST'S Porter for Pharmacy in the Midlands; must have some knowledge of the trade and good references; wages £1 per week. Apply, "Alpha," c/o British Drug-houses, Ltd.

J. W. LASHAM, South Street and Victoria Road, Romford, requires Junior; abstainer; capable, tactful, and energetic, with undeniable references. Photo, salary, and full particulars to T. England, South Street, Romford.

JUNIOR Assistant (unqualified) wanted in City business; outdoors; hours 9 to 7, Saturdays 3. Personal applications only entertained, to Knowles & Phillips, 93 Gresham Street, E.C.

JUNIOR, aged about 20, for good-class Retail; one with knowledge of Photography preferred. State age, height, salary (indoors), and experience, J. O. Stringer, Pharmacist, Kingston-on-Thames.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted (indoors), for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; easy hours. Apply, stating experience, salary, etc., to W. Wade, 55 High Street, Sidcup, Kent.

PART-TIME.—Young Assistant (male) seeking qualification required to assist qualified Dispenser to firm of doctors; suitable for studious Junior; age 20 to 23; exceptional facility for study; near schools; comfortable home; 10s. weekly (indoors). Apply, by letter only (enclosing photograph), to Doctors, 32 Bedford Hill, Balham.

QUALIFIED Junior; smart; capable of taking charge in absence of manager. Apply, stating age, experience, references, salary required (outdoors), photo if convenient, 157/26, Office of this Paper.

RANDALL & SON, Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemists, Warcham, Dorset, are in want of a competent Assistant, age about 30, with good experience, including country trade; please state full particulars, including names of all situations held, and salary required; single man preferred; photo, if sent, will be returned.

REGISTERED Chemist wanted, February 18; age immaterial; duties light; hours easy; half-day Thursday and closed Sundays. Write, giving full particulars as to age, salary required, and all details, to "Chemist," c/o Davies & Co., 255 Kingsland Road, London.

REQUIRED, a lady Assistant of good appearance, capable of taking measurements for Elastic Stockings, etc.; should be a good needlewoman; position offers short hours with good salary. Write, 270, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, London.

SMART, gentlemanly Assistant required; good Dispensing experience essential. Apply, Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

STEELE & MARSH, Chemists, Bath, require an experienced Assistant for the Dispensing Counter; 5 kept; all indoors; qualification not essential; must be used to first-class Dispensing. Please state full particulars, with photo if possible, to David A. Evans.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted, not under 50 years old; exceptionally good references. Apply, immediately, Stone, 45 Tyer Street, Lambeth, near Lambeth Walk.

WANTED, at once, elderly qualified Chemist, for light duty or keeping books for limited company, to relieve superintendent a few days per week; small salary can be given only. Write, "John Miller," No. 123, Post restant, Hammersmith.

WANTED, an Assistant for the Retail Counter; also a young man as Stockkeeper. Apply, giving full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, Chemist, 120 North End, Croydon.

WANTED, Porter, age about 23; accustomed to putting up Stock and used to Packing. 161/14, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

DRY ROOM.—A well-known provincial house require a capable man for the Dry Room and Patent-medicine Department. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, salary, and references, to "Sublimate" (49/1), Office of this Paper.

PACKER for Dry Goods; used to Wholesale; intelligent man; age 20-30; permanency if suitable; also Junior for Wet Counter and make himself useful; age 18-21. Apply, 51/45, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIP.—An exceptional opportunity of entering one of the best-established high-class houses in the trade; capital required not less than £5,000; preference given to an efficient, energetic, qualified gentleman, not more than 35 years of age. Apply, in first instance, by letter, with full particulars and experience, to "H.," c/o J. H. Smith, Solicitor, 20 Finsbury Square, E.C.

PERFUMERY.—A competent Forewoman wanted for Girls' Capping and Finishing Room; must be thoroughly capable; preference given to one who has held a similar post, or has been accustomed to manage a girls' workroom. Apply, W. F. Charles, Zenobia Perfume Works, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

REPRESENTATIVE.—An extra commission offered to a gentleman with a good connection calling on first-class Chemists, London and suburbs; small samples; well-known goods. Send full particulars to "H. H." (160/37), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.—We are large Manufacturers of Waxes of all grades, and wish to appoint a Selling Agent for the United Kingdom. Firms with extensive connections should apply, 47/1, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, immediately, first-class and experienced Travellers to represent an important house and to call upon Medical Practitioners for the introduction and sale of scientific products, for which there is a large demand, with no competition; good salary, expenses, commission, and exceptionally good prospects to the right men; candidates who can produce unimpeachable records as to character and ability as salesmen should apply, personally (preferred) or by letter, with full particulars, at once, to the American Animal Therapy Co., Ltd., 43 Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, London, S.W. Applications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

TOWN Traveller.—Required, immediately, for old-established London firm, a first-rate, young, and energetic Traveller to call upon Chemists and Stores to take orders for well-introduced goods; good salary and commission; brougham if necessary. Apply, to "H. W." (51/33), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted, already calling on country Chemists, to take, as extra line, special Rat Poisons; established many years; 15 per cent. commission and Sole Agency to right man. Full particulars of ground worked to "Vet." (46/5), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER.—Marr's Currie Powder de-luxe require Representatives on commission throughout the United Kingdom, with connection among Chemists and Druggists. Apply, O. Marr, 18 Trinity Square, Brixton, S.W.

TRAVELLER wanted for Side-line retailing 1s.; well advertised; patented; very suitable for Chemists; profit to Chemists 33 1/3 per cent. to 40 per cent.; travellers' commission 15 per cent. 159/21, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted by Chemist Sundriesman to call on London Stores and Warehouses; must have connections. Reply, 48/57, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS required for London and country by London importers of Chemicals, Oils, and Drugs; good prospects. Address, "R. R." (142/9), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted, in all parts of Great Britain, calling upon Chemists, to sell as side-line, Sheep-dips, etc., for old-established firm; state ground covered and terms required. Address, "Dips" (154/29), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an Improver in Manufacturing Perfumery and Toilet Preparations; age about 18 to 20. Apply, by letter, to "C. U." 6 Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

WANTED, by a provincial firm of Essence Manufacturers (a Limited Company), a gentleman, age 26 to 30, with the best business qualifications, to assist Management and to Travel if necessary; applicants to state age, salary required, with details of experience and training and position held, which will require to be well certified, 40/72, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

UNQUALIFIED; 22; 5 ft. 7 in.; 5 years' experience. Wilkins, Tycoch, Kidwelly.

IMPROVER; age 18; height 5 ft. 9 in.; 3 years' experience. Lane, Bower Place, Maidstone.

IRISH; 21; tall; unqualified; 2 1/2 years' Dispensing. "Gorman," 43 Donegall Place, Belfast.

JUNIOR (over 18) seeks situation; good Dispensing business. Robert, Wesley Manse, Cheddar.

EVENINGS and Saturdays; experienced; 27; terms moderate. "Unqualified," 60 Belsize Lane, Hampstead.

UNQUALIFIED; 26; 5 ft. 6 in.; thoroughly experienced; excellent Countermau. "Rhei," 5 West Street, Harwich.

QUALIFIED; 24; disengaged; splendid experience and references. "A. B.," c/o Shaw, Chemist, Mayfair, W.

QUALIFIED; 22; Locum or permanency; abstainer; excellent references. "Reliable," 82 Underwood Lane, Crewe.

QUALIFIED; 24; London experience; Dispensing and Retail; disengaged. W. James, 55 Lammas Street, Carmarthen.

ADY, with Minor qualification, desires Retail post with Chemist, immediate. "K.," 63 Dollis Park, Church End, Finchley.

ADY Dispenser, qualified, desires post with Doctor or Institution. Reilly, Hartopp Road, Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Locum; Store experience; Photography and French Pharmacy; disengaged. Address, 156/7, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 23; outdoors; full or part time; London preferred. G. R. R. Buttery, Ingleside, Wrekin Road, Wellington, Salop.

QUALIFIED; 25; good experience; excellent references; Photography; disengaged. W. S. Stott, 5 Osterley Gardens, Orrell Lane, Aintree, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT seeks situation; good experience, references, etc.; not afraid of work; outdoors; used to quick Dispensing business. 156/1, Office of this Paper.

SURGEON'S Dispenser-Caretaker seeks appointment; age 27; wife also experienced in all surgery duties; no children. "Qualified Dispenser," 19 Bethel Street, Norwich.

PHARMACIST; young, energetic, abstainer; Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photography; Locum or permanency; disengaged. Pugh, 30 Ayres Road, Manchester.

ASSISTANT; 25; Extractor, Prescriber, Dispenser; managed Branch three years; good references; North preferred; desirous of qualifying. Nice, 203 Round Street, Bradford.

CHEMIST and Druggist seeks situation as Dispenser to a Doctor, Friendly Society, Hospital or other institution; good Dispensing experience. Brown, 30 Belgrave Crescent, Bath.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; Dispensing experience; disengaged; excellent references; permanency; time for study; moderate salary. A. W. Eaton, 17 Whittington Road, Bowes Park, London, N.

LADY (22) desires situation with Doctor or Institution as Dispenser; knowledge of bookkeeping; terms moderate; 5 years with Chemist. Apply, "Cumberland" (155/35), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED *(continued).*

MANAGER or Senior; abstainer; good-class experience. "Pharmacist," 20 London Road, Neath.

ASSISTANT; disengaged; 20 years' experience; town or country. Phillips, 3 Cambrian Place, Haverfordwest.

QUALIFIED; 26; Manager or Assistant in high-class City business; good experience. 158/36, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; competent Dispenser, also Counter experience; age 29; outdoors. 156/33, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; Liverpool; 1 hour morning, afternoon, evenings from 7; Junior. Carroll, 121 Woodchurch Road, Birkenhead.

QUALIFIED; 22; temporary or Locum; Dispensing experience; good references. Russell, The Bridge Pharmacy, Newhaven, Sussex.

QUALIFIED Manager or Senior; experienced in all branches; good references; Birmingham or near. "Chemist" (157/16), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 30; Photography, Advertising, Window-dresser; reliable Counterman; all-round experience; abstainer. 157/40, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT Dental Operator and Mechanic; good knowledge of Chemist's Counter; 23; abstainer. "Canine" (157/37), Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (23) requires situation; excellent references; good all-round experience, with Photography. 157/11, Office of this Paper.

21; smart Counterman; abstainer; Birmingham or near preferred; good references; outdoors. "S. H. M." (156/21), Office of this Paper.

STUDYING berth; age 25; good appearance, address, and references; Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic experience. 157/32, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; town and country experience; good references; disengaged; Locum or permanency; London or South preferred. 157/19, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (24), trustworthy, abstainer, Counterman, height 5 ft. 8 in., desires situation; London or near. Alexander, 57 Wyatt Road, Forest Gate, London, E.

BIRMINGHAM.—Lady Minor Student (Hall), 3 years' experience, seeks Part-time post Dispensing. "Dispenser," c/o Evans, 106 Camden Street, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 22; 5 ft. 7½ in.; good Dispenser and Counterman, with Photographic experience. Photo, excellent references, etc., 159/24, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; married; 45; disengaged January 24; indoors; qualified; first-class experience; sea-side or good-class town preferred. "Alpha," 116 High Street, Brentford.

QUALIFIED; tall; gentlemanly; middle aged; married; good all-round experience and references; nominal salary; disengaged February 1. 157/34, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior; Major; first-class experience; Counter, Dispensing, and Photo; accustomed to manage large business; with or without view succession. 150/18, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; tall; 23; first-class experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photography; speaking foreign languages; excellent references; disengaged February 1. 156/26, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (28), single, first-class experience, Photographies, slight Optics, requires berth with Chemist-Optician to gain Optical experience; succession entertained. 160/61, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; Dispensing, Photography, Prescribing; 30; abstainer; outdoors preferred; or view early succession, or buy, £120 cash; seaside preferred. "Business," 135 Kettering Road, Northampton.

LOCUM; qualified; 40; wide experience; moderate terms. G. R. Cook, Chemist, Cleethorpes.

QUALIFIED Chemist; disengaged Thursdays. "Statin," 133 Burnham Road, Lee, S.E.

IMPROVER (19) seeks situation in a Dispensing business; out doors. 157/36, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 21 years; 7 years' experience; references. Cheetham, 151 Spotland Road, Rochdale.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; several years' experience. R. L. Lelean, 2 Rockville, Hautville, Guernsey.

QUALIFIED; 24; Dispensing; good references; disengaged; out doors. Gardner, 1 Dale Street, Lancaster.

JOHN PYE, Chemist, 62 Lynette Avenue, Clapham Common, open to an engagement; day, week, or longer.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; tall; good Counterman, Dispensing etc. Haigh, Helme-Leigh, Meltham, Huddersfield.

JUNIOR; age 20; good Counter and Photographic experience; disengaged. Kay, 35 Southtown, Great Yarmouth.

EVENINGS, Sundays; reliable relief; excellent experience; references. "M. J.," 141 St. George's Road, Southwark.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; good references; Dispensing, Counter, Photography. "H. W.," 27 White Street, Coventry.

23; qualified; Dispensing, Photographic; London experience. Dan. J. Jones, Chemist, Penygroes, Carnarvonshire.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; highest references; good Dispenser. "D.," 33 Melbourne Road, Ilford, Essex.

QUALIFIED; 22; Lancashire or North; good experience; best references. Wright, Pharmacist, Platt Bridge, Wigan.

ASSISTANT; 25; experienced; Part-time post; afternoons study; in London. Goodwin, 27 Buller Road, Kensal Rise.

ASSISTANT, married, seeks berth to live on premises; reliable; excellent references. Sugden, 40 Woodhurst Road, Acton, W.

PART-TIME required by Minor student; good experience Counter and Dispensing. Apply, A. A. Maitland, 8 Torrington Place, W.C.

PART-TIME; unqualified student; 27; good-class Dispenser; reliable; excellent references. B. R., 516 Gorton Road, Reddish, Stockport.

UNQUALIFIED; 37; height 6 ft.; first-class experience; disengaged; 2½ years' reference. Michell, 21 Planchford Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, would accept moderate salary to get touch with modern Pharmacy. "X.," 66 Frostom's Road, Workington, Cumberland.

JUNIOR or Improver; 5 ft. 7 in.; 20; 4½ years' experience with present employers; abstainer; good references. Walkden, 38 Bury Street, Radcliffe, Manchester.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist desires Managership; married; 36; London and provincial experience. Full particulars to "C. A.," 28 Taunton Road, Lee, S.E.

ASSISTANT (21) desires re-engagement in good-class business within 12 miles radius of Ilford; good experience; references. "Rhet," 17 Percy Road, Goodmayes, Essex.

ASSISTANT; 36; accustomed to first-class Dispensing and Counter; Photography; unqualified; good references. "Statin," 51 Estate Buildings, Huddersfield.

ABLE and up-to-date Pharmacist open for part-time engagement as Senior or Manager in South Coast resort; would suit an overworked gentleman who wishes for more leisure; age 36; good appearance; married. F. P., Woodlands, Leighton Buzzard.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; town or country; disengaged. "Assistant," 75 Clare Road, Cardiff.

PART-TIME berth required; Connter, Dispensing; capable. "Statim," 5 Atherfold Road, S.W.

PART-TIME wanted, afternoons and evenings; experienced. "Dispenser," 1 Atherfold Road, S.W.

SENIOR, Manager, or Locum; sound experience; disengaged. "Chemist," 24 Salisbury Road, Leyton.

ENERGETIC; tall; good experience; Manager or Senior. "Ihar-maoist," 20 Courtney Road, Highbury.

MANAGER; 34; qualified; Locum or permanency; all-round experience. "P.," 54 Southgate Road, N.

MANAGER; 40; experienced, energetic, reliable; or easy terms succession. "Statim," 62 Saltoun Road, Brixton, S.W.

QUALIFIED; as Manager or Senior; tall; experienced; good Prescriber; abstainer. "Radium" (161/3), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; 40; unqualified; Locum, Assistant; Prescribing; reliable; good references. "Urgent," 10 Alfred Road, Stratford.

FREE; unqualified; 32; used to Managing Branches; willing to do anything; good references. "Flos" (161/21), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; good all-round experience; outdoors; disengaged; London or suburbs. "A. D. M.," 39 Theobalds Road, Leyton, E.

JUNIOR requires situation; tall, willing, and obliging; London experience; excellent references; disengaged. Apply, 160/40, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE and reliable; temporary or permanency; unqualified; well recommended; abstainer. "Energetic," 5 Beaconsfield Cottages, Hillingdon.

QUALIFIED; 23; City preferred; high-class London Dispensing experience; outdoors; disengaged end of March. "Styptol," 3 Ramsden Road, Balham.

MANAGER, Locum, Relief; qualified; sound all-round experience; excellent references; reliable and trustworthy; disengaged. "Aspirin," 87 Hayter Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

TO Chemist-Opticians.—Qualified Pharmacist; 25; experienced; knowledge of Optics, S.M.C., General and Visual; first-class testimonials. "Pharmacist," 58 Wimpole Road, Colchester.

W. A. MCCARTHY, 50 High Street, Grays, thoroughly recommends his late Assistant (qualified); absolutely honest and conscientious; fine window-dresser, good counterman and dispenser.

MANAGER, unqualified, married, no family, in Country Mixed business; competent and reliable; London and provincial experience; excellent references. "Agricola," 19 Saltoun Road, Brixton, S.W.

JUNIOR, disengaged February, seeks re-engagement; London or country; 5 years' experience. Store, Retail, Photography. State particulars re salary, hours, duties, etc., to Gout, 17 Glaskin Road, Hackney, N.E.

NOTTINGHAM, or near.—As Manager or Assistant; been accustomed to good Prescribing business; Dispenser; long experience; excellent references. Address, "Metol," c/o 217a Ilkeston Road, Nottingham.

SMART qualified man, aged 30, with exceptional experience and references, seeks post as Senior, with view to early Partnership, in first-class business; might invest several hundreds. "International" (159/18), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (25), with German experience and qualifications, desires situation in a London Pharmacy; speaks French and German perfectly; excellent references; moderate salary required. Write, Georges Waldemeyer, Bitschwiller, Thau, Alsatia, Germany.

DISPENSERSHIP wanted (London) by doctor's son; Hall qualification. "F.," 26 Linden Gardens, W.

UNQUALIFIED, Senior or Manager; 31; highest references; married. Bradley, 17 Parade, Cardiff.

SENIOR or Manager; 30; qualified; West End and provincial experience. Weavers, Wyre Street, Colchester.

MANAGER; qualified; first-class London experience; married; disengaged. "W. G.," 9 Barclay Road, Fulham.

MANAGER; qualified; 32; good experience; disengaged. Bach, Blithfield, Thetford Road, New Malden, Surrey.

LOCUM; qualified; 29; experienced; abstainer; excellent references; disengaged. E. Snow Lee, Park Villa, Crediton.

MANAGER or Assistant in good-class business with view of purchasing; 28; tall; good references. 161/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 27; London or Continent preferred; good experience; fluent French. Beauverd, 27 Clifton Crescent, Folkestone.

UNQUALIFIED; 38; Manager or Assistant; Dispenser, Prescriber; outdoors; good reference. 58 Catherine Road, Sheffield.

MANAGER or Locum; reliable; competent; excellent experience; highly recommended. "N.," c/o 11 Mayfield Place, Eastbourne.

QUALIFIED; 30; Assistant or Manager; high-class Dispensing and Retail; good references. "M.P.S.," 3 Ayr Street, Nottingham.

MANAGER or will purchase; Pharmacist and D.B.O.A.; 33; Manchester preferred; highest credentials. "Metol" (50/72), Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; Part-time, Relief, or short-hour berth; first-class experience; Dispensing and Retail; good appearance and references. Turner, 62 Andalus Road, Stockwell.

MANAGER; temporary preferred; qualified, with over 20 years' Retail experience; abstainer and non-smoker; first-class references; disengaged. Adams, Carysfort, Coulsdon, Surrey.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; 38; 10 years' Branch Manager in London; good Prescriber, smart Window-dresser; up-to-date methods and not afraid of work. Fletcher, 95 Church Street, Whitby.

RETAIL Mixed trade; Assistant (24), over 7 years' experience, desires berth in England; capable taking charge; £1 10s. weekly (outdoors). Robert Campbell, 6 Brodāwel Terrace, Fairview, Dublin.

ASSISTANT or Locum; qualified; disengaged; 35; tall; outdoors; abstainer; all-round experience; good Salesman, Prescriber, Extractor; permanency; town, country. "Salol," 47 St. Mary's Terrace, Hastings.

WHOLESALE.

PACKER (good); Export and General experience; excellent reference. 160/36, Office of this Paper.

RETAIL experience; desires Wholesale; salary moderate. "Energetic," 185A Pelham Street Buildings, Mile End.

ESSENCES, Fruit, and Soluble Floral Ottos Maker, desires appointment; thoroughly experienced. 160/11, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (20) desires position in Wholesale business; Midland preferred; 5 years' Retail experience. "Hawarden," Albion Road, Willenhall, Staffs.

MAN (young), 21, seeks situation; with 7 years' experience in Wholesale Druggist Sundries and Medicine-chests. "W.", 60 Gloucester Road, Walthamstow.

AS Representative; gentleman; energetic; good appearance and address; first-class experience and references; town or country. Petrie, 71 East Street, Brighton.

REPRESENTATIVE seeks re-engagement; large personal connection Liverpool, Cheshire, North Wales, etc.; Drugs or Sundries. Clarke, 38 Rumney Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool.

REPRESENTATIVE wishes to communicate with good house requiring experienced man; strong connection Birmingham, 20 miles round; highest credentials. 158/16, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (36) desires position as Chief of Packed Goods Department; wide experience of labour-saving appliances and systems; can control female staff. 154/15, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, extensive experience in Druggists, excellent references, seeks re-engagement in Wholesale; 18 years head of department; thoroughly trustworthy. Apply, 155/38, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, connected with Medical profession, seeks appointment, Wholesale or Manufacturing; first-class experience. Wholesale and Retail; can control staff; satisfactory references. 161/4, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE—Gentleman (young), active, of good appearance and live connection among Chemists and Medical Men, is open to Represent Wholesale house. Apply, "Energy" (160/10), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (35), thorough knowledge of Chemists' Doctors', and Veterinary Surgeons' requirements, is open to act as Traveller or Agent for good firms; good address; satisfactory references given. Replies to "Gentian" (157/16), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, now managing the Drug Department of the largest Chemists in India, desires appointment at home in any capacity; thorough knowledge of the trade in all its branches; 8 years' London Manufacturing experience; well up with all kinds of Sundries, Surgical Instruments, and Chemical Apparatus; used to controlling a staff; have a good knowledge of commercial book-keeping and office routine, and a thorough knowledge of the world's markets; could influence a good deal of trade in Drugs and Chemicals from the best houses in India; first-class references; could join one month after receipt of letter. Address replies to "H. H. M." (154/19), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, have now removed from 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E., and the new address is Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone: 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject)—100 Benger's Ordinary 28s. 6d., 30 6 per cent. Preference, 46s.; 150 Sanitas, 21s. 6d.; 140 Quinine Bitters, 9s. 9d.; 200 Joseph Watson & Sons 5 per cent. Preference, 21s. 3d.; 145 Wright, Layman & Umney 6 per cent. Preference, 22s.; 300 Idris "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 4s. 11d.; 100 Homococ 6 per cent. Preference, 1s. 6d.

WANTED (subject)—40 Bleasdale, 92s. 6d.; 50 Evans Lescher Preference, 45s. 6d.; 10 E. Cook Preference, 45s. 10s.

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CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc., every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER**, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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A REAL BARGAIN.—In EXCELLENT CONDITION and READY for IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—10-ft. Fitting with Drawers, Lockers, and Shelving, complete; 6-ft. mahogany Wall-case in two heights; 6-ft. mahogany and plate-glass Dispensing-screen and Counter; 10-ft. mahogany and plate-glass Serving-counter; 3 ft. 8 in. mahogany and plate-glass Counter-case; mahogany Perfume-case and Desk; Baby Silent Salesman; 40 guineas complete. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C. For further list of "READY for USE" BARGAINS, see page 4 of January 1 issue.

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STANBOSME dental chair (Owens); good condition. BUCKLEY, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.

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ALMONDS, concrete, essential oil, S.A.P., genuine, 9-oz. weight; 10s. 19 High Street, Mitcham.

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BIRD'S corn fit; overstocked; one gross; 5s. doz. 160/12, Office of this Paper.

OFFERS 11 2s. 3d. Stuarts' dyspepsia tabs., 3 2s. 9d. Hearne's bronchitis cure, 2 No. 3, 1 No. 1 3s. A. H. food, 1 2s. 6d. peptonised cocoa milk, 2 4s. 6d. Clarke B 41 pills, 3 1s. 9d. Vinolia powder; all clean. 158/39, Office of this Paper.

WHAT offers or exchange—2 doz. 1s. 1½d. Coleman's Nervecettes; 1 doz. 1s. Spratts' malt milk; 1/12 doz. Clarke's B 41 pills, 4s. 6d.; 1/12 doz. George's pills 5, 2s. 9d.; 1/12 doz. Stuarts' absorbent lozenges, 2s. 9d.; 1/12 doz. Scott's bilious pills, 1s. 11d.; 1/12 doz. Knight's anti-rheumatic soap, 1s.; 1/12 doz. Owbridge's dietetic water, 1s. 6d. H. EASTWOOD, Chemist, Nelson.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. 60.

SHOP FITTINGS.

O'BRIEN'S receipt-giving check-till for sale or exchange; cost £8 10s.; in perfect order; full particulars on application. ELMER, Barnoldswick.

MAHOGANY-TOP counter, flap and door, deal front, about 12 ft., 21s. lot; bent-glass counter-case (cracked), 5s. "CHEMIST," 19 Bank Street, Braintree, Essex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFERS requested for about 2 doz. 1s. size and 2½ doz. 1s. 6d. size Maw's Alexandra feeding-bottles, with screw stopper and black rubber; also 3 doz. Schutze's old-fashioned boat feeders, with boxwood cork and black teats. A. F. COLLI'S, 11 Abbey Churchyard, Bath.

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ONE or two grain pill machine. FRASER, Chemist, Forres.

DENTAL tools and materials; cheap for cash. SECRETARY, Zander House, Chesterfield.

OPTICAL trial case; mirrors, cheap, for cutting; Ashton & Parsons' case. 160/29, Office of this Paper.

RECESS-LABELLED shoprounnds; tooth-brush case, Southall's or similar. ADAM, Chemist, Aberdeen.

AIR bed and bellows; new; 88 by 36; what offers? ANDREW, Staines Road, Sunbury Common, Middlesex.

OLD artificial teeth bought; cash return post. BROOKE, 34 Trinity Street, Boston.

GOOD second-hand tincture-press, 4 to 8 gals. capacity. Apply, 153/23, Office of this Paper.

EXCAVATORS and pluggers; secondhand; good condition. JONES, Dentist, Market Street, Holyhead.

TWO dozen empty essential-oil coppers (20 lb., 25 lb., or 28 lb.). "A. S. E." (20/02), Office of this Paper.

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OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We take every care to ensure that proprietary and other goods advertised in this column are genuine surplus stock of reputable persons in business, and are compelled to refuse advertisements sent by those who, when occasion requires, decline to satisfy reasonable inquiries as to their bona-fides.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

The buyer sends us the money for the goods, and when we hear from him that they are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of 3l. or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the buyer, and should be included in the money sent to us. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

Minor Experiences.

I RECEIVED a notice requesting me to attend at Galen Place on December 29, 1909, and it was on that date that I duly presented myself for the Minor. After addressing an envelope to myself I was sent to *Practical Chemistry*, and had a long climb up the stairs until I reached the laboratory at the top of the building. The paper I had to tackle was a fairly easy one. It was as follows:

1. Identify the substance in the given solution.
2. Estimate the percentage of potassium iodide in the given sample, which is known to contain potassium nitrate, using the given AgNO_3 solution containing 20 grams of AgNO_3 per litre.
3. From the borax given prepare crystals of boric acid.

I had to do my analysis first, which I soon accomplished, finding out that the substance in the solution was zinc acetate. I then dissolved the borax in hot dilute sulphuric acid and set aside to allow the boric acid to crystallise. I next tackled my volumetric. I did three titrations, getting the result practically the same in each case. After correcting my result by the factor of the AgNO_3 (as this contained 20 grams per litre instead of 17), I found that the sample contained 95 per cent. of KI . I next finished my crystals of boric acid by washing them free from sulphates and drying them on the plate provided for the purpose.

In the afternoon the *Dispensing* paper was as follows:

1. Make about 2 oz. of soap plaster.
2. Mag. carb. ... 4 grams
Acid. citric. ... 3 grams
Syrup. limonis ... 4 c.c.
Pot. bicarb. xtl. ... 1.5 gram
Aq. ad ... 100 c.c.
Mitte 250 c.c. Sig.: The Purgative Lemonade.
3. Ol. croton. ... miss.
Fiat pil. Mitte xx.
4. Iodoform. ... 3.5 per cent.
Acid. borie. ... 20 per cent.
Amyl. ad ... 100 per cent.
Mitte xj. Sig.: The Dusting-powder.

5. From the 2 oz. of soap plaster prepared spread a plaster 3 in. by 2 in. containing 5 per cent. of opium.

I managed all these things by a quarter to five, having carefully pointed out the overdose of croton oil in the pills before making them. I handed in my preparations with the required calculations, then the examiner informed me that I could go.

Two days later I received the notice to say that I was to attend again on January 6 for the second day. I was there punctually, and was sent to *Prescription-reading*. I had two easy scripts to translate and one to put into full Latin. I had to work out the following calculations:

- "Find amount of lead acetate required for 4 oz. of 3.5 per cent. ointment."
"How much strychn. hydrochlor. is there in 350 c.c. of a 3.3 per cent. solution?"

I worked these correctly, and was then asked about forty doses, after which I was told to go back to my seat. *Materia Medica* was my next subject. I was asked to recognise valerian, cascara sagrada, sassafras, and eichhona, and to tell the examiner all I knew about these plants. Then I had to give the estimation of eichhona-bark and the percentage of alkaloids it contains. I was shown Japanese aconite, *Smilax ornata*, nux vomica, Ignatius' beans, croton-seeds, and areca-nuts, all of which I recognised. I was next sent to *Chemistry*, where I was asked how to make acetic ether, chloral hydrate, and the two methods of making sulphuric acid. What is the Law of Gravitation? How would I make a thermometer? Why is melting ice used for obtaining the freezing-point? Is the boiling-point of water constant at all pressures? How many oxides of barium did I know? What is BaO used for? After I had been asked a few questions about the balance I was told to sit down. *Botany* was next. Here I was shown colechicum-corm, dill in fruit, stramonium, and aconite, the examiner asking me a few questions about each. Then I was asked if I had seen *Cytisus Scoparius* growing? What is it like? How many stamens has it, and how are they arranged? What is an antheridium, and what is an archegonium? My last subject was *Pharmacy*, and here I had to recognise soft soap, green extract of belladonna, tar ointment, and tincture of myrrh. I also had to explain how each one is prepared. I was then asked a few strengths and a few questions on the Poison Schedule, after which I was told to sit down.

I had hardly taken my seat when the Vice-President called me up and congratulated me. The next thing I was conscious of was that I was despatching telegrams, heartily thankful that the Minor was a thing of the past. (38/35.)

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, January 25.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Rawson Hotel, at 9 P.M. Discussions on proposed grant to the Chamber of Trade Conference and co-operative advertising.
Leicester Chemists' Association, Turkey Café, Granby Street, at 8.45 P.M. Mr. A. J. Chater on "Pharmaceutical Politics."

Wednesday, January 26.

Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 8 P.M. Annual general meeting and election of officers.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, University College, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. A. Wilkinson, B.Sc., on "Compressed Air."

Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association, Thames Valley Café, 40 Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames, at 7 P.M. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d. each, double 4s. 6d.) from Mr. A. Higgs, J.P., 42 Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, or Mr. O. R. Windemer, Ewell Road, Surbiton.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, Angel Hotel, at 3 P.M. annual meeting. At 6 P.M., annual dinner. Tickets for the latter (6s. each) from Mr. E. Poole, Hon. Secretary, 71 Broadway.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, Liverpool Branch, Shaftesbury Hotel, Mount Pleasant, at 8.30 P.M. Discussion on the future of the Union.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8 P.M. Mr. S. Phillips, Ph.C., on "The Woods of Pharmacy."

Thursday, January 27.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting and election of Council.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, 5 Promenade, at 9 P.M. Annual general meeting and election of officers.

Rotherham Association of Pharmacists, Barnsley Chemists' Association, and Doncaster Association of Pharmacists, Crown Hotel, Rotherham, at 6.30 P.M. Combined annual dinner. Tickets (5s. 6d. each) from Mr. W. Dabbs, Hon. Secretary, 101 St. Ann's Road, Rotherham.

Scarborough Association of Pharmacists, "Brooklands," Esplanade Gardens. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. W. Arthur Senior, Hon. Secretary, 4 Cast Road.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, International Hall, Café Monaco, London, W., at 7.45. Dance. Tickets (3s. each) from Mr. E. Thompson, Hon. Secretary, 73 Trouville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

THE ANNUAL CINDERELLA DANCE of the Western Pharmacists' Association will be held in the Alexandra Hall, Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W., on February 2. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. C. T. Allen, 20 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Stockport Pharmacists' Association will be held on February 10, at which Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones is expected to be present. Particulars from Mr. T. K. Westerman, Hon. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Chemists' Assistants' Association will take place at the Café Monaco on March 17. The arrangements are in charge of Mr. S. Furnival, 6 Lower Belgrave Road, London, S.W., from whom tickets can be obtained.

Trade Tabs.

PARAGUAY PETITGRAIN OIL.—The exports from Paraguay during 1908 amounted to 29 tons, against 18 tons in 1907.

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MADAGASCAR VANILLA.—The exports from Madagascar during 1908 were valued at 41,748*l.*, against 39,876*l.* in 1907 and 19,030*l.* in 1906.

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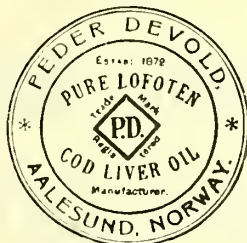
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<p>*Acet. Ipecac. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.</p> <p>Acid Acetylo-Salicyl., 56 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.</p> <p>Acid Carb. Xils., 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 5/- each; Detached Cryst. 8/- each; 88 1-lb. Bots. @ 8d. lb. Single Bots. 11d. lb.; Detached Cryst. 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.; Crude Black, 45 Gall. Casks @ 10d. gall.; 1 Gall. Tins @ 1/5 each.</p> <p>" Citric Cryst., B.P. '85, 1 owt. @ 1/4 lb.; 7 lb. in Bags @ 1/5 lb.; powder 3d. lb. extra.</p> <p>" Diethylbarbituric, 16 oz. @ 34/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/6 oz.</p> <p>" Gallic pur. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.</p> <p>" Hydrobrom., dil., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.</p> <p>" Hydrocyan. P.B., 8 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.; 36 1 oz. Vials @ 3/6 doz.</p> <p>" Oxalic Cryst., 5 owt. @ 3d. lb.; 1 owt. @ 3d. lb.; 14 lbs. @ 3d. lb.</p> <p>" Phosph. Dil., B.P., 8 lbs. @ 4d. lb.</p> <p>" Salicyl. pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; phys. pure, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.</p> <p>" Sulphur, Coml., cases, 4 2-gal. jars, 17/- each; 20 cases @ 16/- each.</p> <p>" Scph. Aromat., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.</p> <p>" Tannic, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.</p> <p>" Tart., oryst. or pulv., B.P. 1885, 1 owt. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; parv. 1d. lb. extra.</p> <p>Adeps Lanae B.P., Anhydrous, 2 owt. @ 52/6 cwt., Hydrous @ 49/- owt.; 1 cwt. @ 2/- owt., 28 lbs. @ 5/- owt., 14 lbs. @ 8/- owt., 7 lbs. @ 13/- owt. extra.</p> <p>Aloes. Socot., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.</p>	<p>Ext. Malt. o. Ol. Jeoriss, 10 lbs. @ 5d. lb.</p> <p>*Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.; solid, 4d. lb. extra.</p> <p>Ferri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.</p> <p>Ferri Carb., 1 owt. @ 21/- owt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.</p> <p>Ferri et Quinina Cit., P.B., 500 oza. @ 3d. oz.; 100 oza. @ 3d. oz.; 25 oza. @ 3d. oz.</p> <p>Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 owt. @ 15/-; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.</p> <p>Ferrum Redact. 80%, 28 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.</p> <p>Fol. Sennae Alex. parv. 1 owt. @ 4d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.</p> <p>Fol. Sennae Tinnev. 3d. owt. @ 2d. lb.; 1 owt. @ 3d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.; English Ground, 1 owt. @ 5d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.</p> <p>Formaldehyde, 40%, 132-lb. Carboys @ 52/- each.</p> <p>Gamboge English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/4 lb.</p> <p>Hexamethylenetetramine, 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.</p> <p>Honey, Jamaica, 3d. cwt. @ 36/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 47/- cwt.; Californian, 56 lbs. @ 56/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.</p> <p>*Inf. Aurant. Cono., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.</p> <p>" Aurant. Comp. Cono., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.</p> <p>" Buohu Cono. 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.</p> <p>" Calumbae Cono., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.</p> <p>" Caryoph. Cono., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.</p> <p>" Cascarilla Cono., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.</p> <p>" Cinchona Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.</p> <p>" Gentiane Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.</p> <p>" Quassia Cono., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.</p>	<p>Soda Sulphocarb. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.</p> <p>*Spt. Aether Nit. P.B., 4 1/2 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.</p> <p>*Sp. Ammon. Aromat. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.</p> <p>*Spt. Chloroform, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.</p> <p>Strychnina oryst. B.P., 25 oza. @ 2/- oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/3 oz.; Hydrochlor. and Sulphate, 2d. oz. less.</p> <p>Sugar of Milk, B.P., 1 owt. @ 44/- owt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.</p> <p>Sulphonal P.B., 1 lb. @ 9/8 lb.</p> <p>*Syr. Aurant. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.</p> <p>*Syr. Easton B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.</p> <p>" Ferri Iodid. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.</p> <p>" Ferri Phosphat. Co., 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.</p> <p>" Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.</p> <p>" Pruni Virg. B.P., 8 lbs. @ 7d. lb.</p> <p>" Rhamni, 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.</p> <p>" Rhei P.B., 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.</p> <p>" Scillae P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.</p> <p>" Sennae P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.</p> <p>*Syr. Tolut. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Aurantii Recens. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; Bond 8d.</p> <p>*Tinct. Belladon., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; Bond, 6d.</p> <p>*Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; Bond, 8d.</p> <p>*Tinct. Camph. Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; Bond, 6d.</p> <p>*Tinct. Cantharidis, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Capsici, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Card. Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p>
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<p>Ammon. Carb. Imp., 3 owt. @ 3d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, 1d. lb. extra.</p> <p>Amyli Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 12/3 cwt.; 2 1/2 cwt. @ 12/9 owt.; 1 owt. @ 14/6 cwt.</p> <p>Bismuth, P.B. Carb., 14 lbs. @ 7/9 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 8/1 lb.; subnit., 1/- lb. less.</p> <p>Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1/2 oz. 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 1/2 oz.; 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb. Crude, good white, about 93% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.</p> <p>Cetaceum: No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.</p> <p>Chloral Hydras xt. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/8 lb.</p> <p>Cocaine Hydrochlor. B.P., 25 oza. @ 7/6 oz.; 4 oza. @ 7/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/- oz.</p> <p>Colocynth, Pulp, 2 cwt. bales @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.</p> <p>Cream Tartar, 98% powder, 1 owt. @ 74/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.</p> <p>Ess. Lemon, 12 lb. Copper @ 3/- lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 3/6 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.</p> <p>*Ext. Belladonnae Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.</p> <p>Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.</p> <p>*Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.</p> <p>Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.</p> <p>Ext. Gent., P.B., Solid, 1 cwt. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.</p> <p>" Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.</p> <p>" Hamamelis, Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.</p> <p>Ext. Hyosciam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/11 lb.</p> <p>*Ext. Ipecac. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.</p>	<p>*Inf. Rhei Cono., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.</p> <p>" Rosae Acid. Cono. 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.</p> <p>" Senegae Cono., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.</p> <p>" Valerian Cono., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.</p> <p>Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb.</p> <p>Lin. Sapo Meth. 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.</p> <p>Lin. Tereb. Acet. B.P., 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.</p> <p>Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 owt. @ 17/- owt.; 1 owt. @ 17/- cwt.</p> <p>*Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Cono. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10d. lb.</p> <p>*Liq. Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.</p> <p>" Antim. Olor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6d. lb.</p> <p>" Arsenioalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.</p> <p>" Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.</p> <p>" Bismuth. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.</p> <p>" Copaiba Buoha et Onbesh, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.</p> <p>" Easton. ps. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.</p> <p>" Ferri Dialis, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.</p> <p>" Ferri Iod. os. 1-7, 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.</p> <p>Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.</p> <p>Ol. Olivæ, P.B., Flav., 45 gall. Barrel @ 4/3 gall.; 2 galls. @ 5/3 gall.</p> <p>Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 10/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/6 lb.</p> <p>Quinina Sulph., B.P., 100 oz. @ 6 1/2 oz.; 25 oz. @ 7d. oz.; 10 oz. @ 8d. oz.</p> <p>Santoninum, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 38/-; 1 lb. @ 39/- lb.</p> <p>Shellac (Orange), 1 owt. @ 72/- owt.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.</p> <p>Soda Caustica, 28-lb. tin @ 8d. lb.; 6 1-lb. Bots. @ 10d. lb.</p> <p>Sodii Bromid. P.B., 1 owt. @ 10d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.</p> <p>Soda Cit., B.P., 3 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.</p> <p>Soda Hyposulphite, pea cryst., 1 cwt. @ 8/6 cwt.</p> <p>Soda Salicyl. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; phys. pur 28 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5 lb.</p>	<p>*Tinct. Catechu, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Chloro. o. Morph. Comp., B.P., 1885, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; bond, 1/5 lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Cinchon. Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.; bond, 10d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Cinchon. Rub., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 10d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Digitalis, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Gelsem. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 6d.</p> <p>*Tinct. Gentiane Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Hyosciami, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Iodi B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; bond, 1/11 lb.; decolor, 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; bond, 1/10 lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Lavandula Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; bond, 7d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Myrrha, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 9d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Nucis Vom., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Quiniae Amm., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 11d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Rhei Co., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Scilla, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 7d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Senegae, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond, 1/3 lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Strophanth., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Valeriana, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Valeriana Ammon., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Zingib., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; bond, 6d. lb.</p> <p>*Tinct. Zingib. Fortior, 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; bond 10d. lb.</p> <p>Treacle (Black), 5 1/2 owt. @ 7/6 owt.; 24 lbs. @</p>
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" Cinnamomi B.P. ...	1 lb. 30/- lb.; 1 oz. 2/3 oz.
" Citronellae ...	1 lb. 1/8 lb.
" Coccois Nuciferae Cochin	
	40 lbs. 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. 7d. lb.
" Eucalypti B.P. ...	9 lbs. 1/3 lb.; 5 lbs. 1/4 lb.
" Geranii Gall. Opt. ...	1 oz. 2/- oz.
" Juniperi Bacc. B.P. ...	1 lb. 4/- lb.
" " Ligni ...	9 lbs. 1/4 lb.
" Lavand. Gall. Opt. ...	1 lb. 9/9 lb.
" " Spike ...	1 lb. 4/6 lb.
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" Menth. Pip. Hotchkiss	21 ozs. 10/- lb.
" " Wayne Co	1 lb. 9/- lb.
" " Rect. B.P.	1 lb. 10/- lb.
" Morrhuae Norweg. Opt. 1909	
	2 glns. 4/- gln.
" Olivae B.P. Sweet ...	1 gln. 5/9 gln.
" Origanum Rub. Coml.	9 lbs. 1/4 lb. 5 lbs. 1/5 lb.
" Pulegii Exot. Opt. ...	1 lb. 7/6 lb.
" Ricini Insipid. ...	44 lbs. 39/6 cwt.
" Rosmarini Super ...	1 lb. 2/10 lb.
" Santal. Flav. B.P. ...	1 lb. 10/6 lb.
" Sassafras ...	1 lb. 3/8 lb.
" Sinapis Express ...	9 lbs. 6d. lb.
" " Volatile ...	1 oz. 2/- oz.
" Succini Rect. ...	5 lbs. 1/3 lb.
" Opium Turc. B.P. ...	1 lb. 20/6 lb.
" " Pulv. ...	1 lb. 21/- lb.
" Otto de Rose, Genuine	1 oz. 20/- oz.
" Paraffin Molle Alb. B.P. ...	28 lbs. 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. 8d. lb.
" " Flav. B.P. ...	28 lbs. 4d. lb.; 7 lbs. 4 1/2 d. lb.
" Paraldehyde B.P. ...	7 lbs. 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. 2/2
" Pepsin. Pur. B.P. ...	1 lb. 9/3 lb.
" Plumbi Acetas, Druggists' ...	7 lbs. 4 1/2 d. lb.
" " " Pulv.	
	7 lbs. 5d. lb.
" Podophyllin Resinae B.P. ...	1 lb. 11/- lb.
" Potassa Caustica Stick, 6 x 1 lb. Bots.	
	10d. lb.
" Potassii Acetas B.P. ...	7 lbs. 1/1 lb.; 1 lb. 1/4
" " Bicarb. B.P. Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 4d. lb.
" " Bromid. B.P. ...	7 lbs. 1/- lb.
" " Carbonas B.P. ...	7 lbs. 5d. lb.
" " Chloras Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 5d. lb.
" " Citras B.P. ...	7 lbs. 1/6 lb.; 1 lb. 1/7
" " Iodid. B.P. ...	3 lbs. 7/11 lb.; 1 lb. 8/2
" " Nit. Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 4d. lb.
" " Oxalas Neutral ...	7 lbs. 5d. lb.
" " Permanganas Cryst. ...	7 lbs. 5d. lb.
" " " Large Cryst.	
	7 lbs. 6d. lb.
" " Superoxalas (Sal Acetos.)	
	7 lbs. 7d. lb.
" Pulv. Aloes c. Canella ...	1 lb. 1/- lb.
" " Antimonialis B.P. ...	1 lb. 1/2 lb.
" " Catechu Co. B.P. ...	1 lb. 2/- lb.
" " Cinnamomi Co. B.P. ...	1 lb. 2/- lb.

" Pulv. Cretae Aromat. B.P. ...	7 lbs. 7d. lb.
" " " c. Opio B.P.	
	1 lb. 1/6 lb.
" Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. ...	28 lbs. 30/- cwt.
" Ipecac. Co. B.P. ...	1 lb. 3/6 lb.
" Jalapae Co. B.P. ...	1 lb. 1/6 lb.
" Opii Co. B.P. ...	1 lb. 3/3 lb.
" Rhei Co. B.P. ...	7 lbs. 1/2 lb.
" Scammon. Co. B.P. ...	1 lb. 4/- lb.
" Tragacanth. Co. B.P. ...	1 lb. 1/2 lb.
" Quinin. Hydrochlor. B.P. ...	10 ozs. 1 0 1/2 oz.
" Sulphas B.P. ...	100 ozs. 6 1/2 d. oz.; 25 ozs. 7 1/2 d. 10 ozs. 7 1/2 d.
" Rad. Curcum. Madras Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 4 1/2 d. lb.
" " Gentian Incis. ...	7 lbs. 4d. lb.
" " Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 4d. lb.
" " Iridis Flor. Opt. Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 8d. lb.
" " Jalapae Pulv. ...	1 lb. 2/6 lb.
" " Rhei E.I. Trimmed, Parv.	
	1 lb. 4/6 lb.
" " " Pulv. Opt. ...	1 lb. 3/4 lb.
" " " " No. 2 ...	1 lb. 2/3 lb.
" " " " 3 ...	7 lbs. 1/2 lb.
" " Zingib. Jam. Opt. ...	1 lb. 10d. lb.
" " " Pulv.	
	1 lb. 1/- lb.
" " " African Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 8d. lb.
" Resin, Amber ...	7 lbs. 2d. lb.
" " Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 3d. lb.
" Resorcin ...	1 lb. 3/4 lb.
" Sacchar. Lactis B.P. ...	7 lbs. 6d. lb.
" Sal. Prunella Glob. ...	1 lb. 6d. lb.; Parv. 9d. lb.
" Salicine, B.P. ...	1 lb. 16/6 lb.
" Salol B.P. ...	1 lb. 2/6 lb.
" Sang. Draconis Pulv. ...	1 lb. 2/3 lb.
" Sapo Cast. Alb. ...	7 lbs. 4d. lb.
" " " Pulv.	
	7 lbs. 8d. lb.
" Sem. Anisi Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 5d. lb.
" " Carui Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 6d. lb.
" " Coriandri Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 4d. lb.
" " Cymini Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 7d. lb.
" " Foeniculi Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 5d. lb.
" " Foenugrec Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 3d. lb.
" " Lini Contus. c. Oil ...	1 cwt. 18/- cwt. (Carr. Fwd.)
" Soda Caustica Stick, 6 x 1 lb. Bots.	
	9d. lb.
" Sodii Benzoes B.P. ...	1 lb. 2/6 lb.
" " Bromid. B.P. ...	1 lb. 1/5 lb.
" " Hyposulph. Gran. ...	1 cwt. 8/- cwt. (Carr. Fwd.)
" " Salicylas Pulv. ...	7 lbs. 1/5 lb.; 1 lb. 1/7.
" " " Cryst. ...	7 lbs. 1 6 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. 1/8.
" " Sulphas Recryst. B.P. ...	7 lbs. 3d. lb.
" " Exsic. B.P. ...	7 lbs. 4d. lb.
" " Sulphis B.P. ...	7 lbs. 3d. lb.
" " Sulphocarb. B.P. ...	7 lbs. 10 1/2 d. lb.; 1 lb. 1/1
" Spts. Aether Nit. B.P. ...	5 lbs. 3/5 lb.
" " Ammon. Aromat. B.P. ...	5 lbs. 2/8 lb.
" Strychnina Cryst. B.P. ...	1 oz. 2/- oz.
" Strychninae Hydrochlor. B.P. ...	1 oz. 1/10 oz.
" Styrae Praep. B.P. ...	1 lb. 2/2 lb.
" Sulphonal B.P. ...	1 lb. 9/3 lb.
" Sulphur Praecip. B.P. ...	7 lbs. 5d. lb.
" " Rotund. ...	1 cwt. 8/- cwt. (Carr. Fwd.)
" " Sublim. ...	1 cwt. 8/- cwt. "
" " Vivum ...	1 cwt. 11 6 cwt. "
" Syrup. Aurant. B.P. ...	7 lbs. 8d. lb.

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SMALL SIZE	11/6	1/1½	3d.
NEW (SECOND) SIZE	15/-	1/6	4½d.

The present large (2/-) size will be discontinued on and after February 1st, 1910, but existing stocks may be sold off at usual prices. In deciding to protect the prices of such an old-established proprietary, and one that has been cut for so many years, we are relying on the Chemists' active interest to make the experiment a success. We feel sure that he will be fully repaid for his co-operation by the more remunerative profit combined with increased sales.

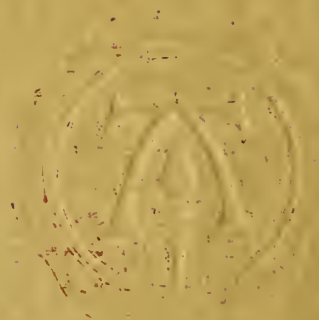
Alfred Bishop, Ltd.



A distinct Style
reserved for
each Pharmacist



A general history
of the world
from the beginning
to the present time



ATTRACTIVE TOILET PREPARATIONS

For
Sizes and Prices
see page 2.

Supplied to Pharmacists as their
own specialities.

Illustrated Price List
sent on request.

Samples forwarded
on application.

Fig. 419



Fig. 584



Fig. 595



Fig. 192



Fig. 433



Fig. 208



Fig. 533



Fig. 602



Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

CONDENSED LIST OF TOILET PREPARATIONS

As illustrated for Style of Labels on page 1.

Ammonia, Toilet
8 oz. 3/9; 16 oz. 6/6; 10 oz. 4/3 doz.

Brilliantine, Floral
1 oz. 4/-; 2 oz. 7/-; 4 oz. 13/6 doz.

Carbolic Dentifrice
1 oz. 24/- gross; 2 oz. 36/- gross.

Antiseptic Dusting Powder
Perforated lid tins, 3/6 doz.

Face Powder
Fancy boxes, 7/6 doz.

Fuller's Earth
4 oz. barrels, 2/3; 8 oz. 3/6 doz.
4 oz. wood barrels, 2/6; 8 oz. 4/- doz.

Borated Talc Dusting Powder
Sprinkler lid tins, 6/- doz.

Bath Powder
8 oz. wood barrels, 4/3; 16 oz. 6/- doz.
8 oz. cardboard barrels, 3/9; 16 oz. 5/6 doz.

Hazel Bloom Foam
1 oz. fancy jars, 3/-; 2 oz. 5/- doz.

Lanolin and Cucumber
2 oz. Mexicans 3/-; 4 oz. 5/- doz.

Lavender Water
Non-actinic green bottles.
1 oz. 4/1; 2 oz. 7/2; 4 oz. 13/4 doz.

Lotus Bloom Shaving Soap
Wooden bowls, cased, 7/- doz.

Poudre de Riz
Fancy boxes, 3/6 doz.

Rosa-Camph. Cream
1 oz. 3/-; 2 oz. 4/6; 4 oz. 7/7 doz.

Rosemary and Cantharidine Hair Wash
White glass rounds, 6 oz. 6/2 doz.

Thymol Mouth Wash
6 oz. ovals, 7/- doz.

Tooth Powders:
Salol, Thymol, Antiseptic
36/- per gross.

Tincture of Myrrh and Borax
No. 1—2 oz. 10/1; 4 oz. 17/2 doz.
No. 2—2 oz. 6/11; 4 oz. 11/3 doz.

CONDENSED LIST OF PACKED DRUGS

As illustrated for Style of Labels on page 3.

Aperient Tablets
30 tablets in box, 4/- doz. boxes.

Carlsbad Salts
Wrapped or cartoned, 8/6 doz.

Citrate of Magnesia
2 in 4 oz. 3/-; 4 in 8 oz. 4/4; 8 in 16 oz. 8/- doz.

Cold Cure, "One Day"
36 tablets in box, 3/- doz. boxes.

Comp. Liquorice Powder
4 oz. 3/-; 8 oz. 4/6; 16 oz. 6/6 doz.

Confect. of Senna Liq. with Rhubarb
2 oz. 4/-; 4 oz. 7/- doz.

Capsules, Flexible
Copaiba, 36×10 m., 5/6 doz.
Santal Oil, 24×10 m., 9/6 doz.
etc.

Eucalyptus Oil, B.P.
1 oz. 3/3; 2 oz. 5/6; 4 oz. 10/- doz.

Formaldehyde & Menthol Tablets
25 tablets in bottle, 4/- doz. bottles.

Hæmoglobin Capsules
3 gr., 36 in box, 7/3 doz. boxes.

Influenza Capsules
20 in tin, 7/6 doz.

Influenza Mixture
6 oz. 6/-; 12 oz. 10/6 doz.

Lemonade Crystals
Direct squares, 1½ oz. 3/-; 4½ oz. 7/- doz.

Liver Saline
8 oz., wrapped, 8/6 doz.

Magnesia, Fluid
Wrapped, 6 oz. 4/-; 8 oz. 4/6 doz.

Neuralgia Mixture
6 oz. 5/6; 12 oz. 9/- doz.

Pills, Bland's
Cartoned, 72's 3/3; 144's 4/9 doz.

Eff. Cit. of Lithia Tablets
Tubes, 15's 3/6; 30's 6/9 doz.

Saline, Effervescent
Wrapped, 6 oz. 6/6; 8 oz. 8/6; 12 oz. 12/6 doz.

Syrup of Figs, Compound
2 oz. 3/3; 4 oz. 5/-; 8 oz. 8/6 doz.

All Prices are subject to Trade Discount.

Various Styles of Labels for Packed Drugs.

Labels can be reserved for the exclusive use of a Pharmacist in his locality.

Samples on application.

A complete Illustrated Price List sent on request.



Fig. 337



Fig. 476



Fig. 534



Fig. 241

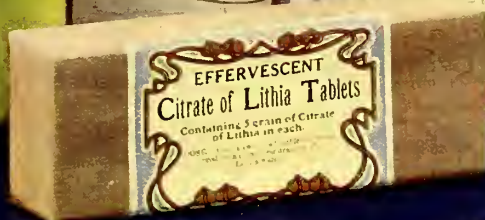


Fig. 472

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

CONDENSED LIST OF PACKED DRUGS

As illustrated for Style of Labels on page 5.

Ammoniated Tinct. of Quinine

Stopd. botts., 1 oz. 5/9; 2 oz. 7/9; 4 oz. 13/3 doz.
Do. (sec. qual.) 1 oz. 4/9; 2 oz. 7/-; 4 oz. 12/- doz.
I.R. corks, 1 oz. 4/6; 2 oz. 6/6; 4 oz. 12/- doz.

Bismuth and Pepsin Mixture

6 oz. 5/6; 12 oz. 9/- doz.

Blood Purifier

6 oz. 7/6; 12 oz. 13/- doz.

Camphorated Oil

2 oz. 3/6; 4 oz. 6/-; 6 oz. 8/- doz.

Carbolic Acid

Cartoned, 8 oz. 4/6; 16 oz. 7/- doz.

Cascara Sagrada Fluid Extract

1 oz. 2/11; 2 oz. 4/3; 4 oz. 7/6 doz.

Castor Oil, "Tasteless"

2 oz. 2/9; 4 oz. 4/-; 6 oz. 5/8 doz.

Castor Oil, "Cold Drawn"

2 oz. 2/6; 4 oz. 3/6; 6 oz. 4/8 doz.

Chemical Food

4 oz. f.c. 3/4; 8 oz. f.c. 5/4 doz.

Corn Solvent

Cartoned, 4/4 doz.

Cough Lozenges

Bronchial, Pine and Camphor, etc.
Boxed, 33/- gross.

Cough Lozenges, "B.H."

Hinged tin boxes, 2 oz. 4/6; 4 oz. 7/6 doz.

Digestive Syrup

2 oz. 4/9; 4 oz. 7/5 doz.

Cough Mixtures

Aniseed

2 oz. 3/6; 4 oz. 6/5 doz.

Black Currant

2 oz. 3/9; 4 oz. 6/6; 8 oz. 10/- doz.

Horehound and Honey

2 oz. 3/9; 4 oz. 6/6; 8 oz. 10/- doz.

Lemon Juice, Honey and Glycerin

2 oz. 3/6; 4 oz. 5/6 doz.

Linseed and Honey

2 oz. 3/3; 4 oz. 4/9; 8 oz. 8/- doz.

Lung and Bronchial Syrup

2 oz. 3/6; 4 oz. 6/- doz.

Pectoral Syrup

2 oz. 3/6; 4 oz. 6/- doz.

Syrup of Horehound and Linseed

2 oz. 3/-; 4 oz. 4/6; 8 oz. 7/6 doz.

Cherry Pectoral

2 oz. 3/9; 4 oz. 6/6; 8 oz. 10/- doz.

Easton's Syrup

2 oz. 4/-; 4 oz. 6/-; 8 oz. 10/- doz.

Embrocation, "Household"

Cartoned, 4 oz. 5/-; 8 oz. 8/- doz.

Gout and Rheumatic Mixture

6 oz. 6/5; 12 oz. 10/9 doz.

Gripe Mixture

6 oz. 5/5; 12 oz. 9/4 doz.

Headache Cachets

Boxed, 7/6 doz. boxes.

Indigestion Tonic

6 oz. 6/5; 12 oz. 11/4 doz.

Liver Mixture

8 oz. 8/6 doz.

Pastilles, Mixed Fruit

Celloid cases, 45/- gross.

Quinine and Iron Tonic

4 oz. 3/6; 8 oz. 6/-; 16 oz. 10/6 doz.

Sal Volatile

Stopd. botts., 1 oz. 6/6; 2 oz. 8/6; 4 oz. 14/6 doz.
Do. (sec. qual.) 1 oz. 5/6; 2 oz. 7/9; 4 oz. 13/- doz.

Saline, Effervescent

Wrapped, 6 oz. 6/6; 8 oz. 8/6; 12 oz. 12/6 doz.

Santal Perles (3 min.)

42 in bottle, wrapped, 10/6 doz.

Seidlitz Powders

Loose, 5/- gross.
Boxed, 5/6 doz. boxes.

Seltzogene Powders

3 pint, 12 in box, 14/6 doz.
5 pint, " 19/6 doz.

Stomachic Powder

(Dr. Gregory's)
2 oz. 3/3; 4 oz. 4/6 doz.

Sugar of Milk

Lever-lid tins, 1/2 lb. 6/-; 1 lb. 10/- doz.

Sulphur and Sarsaparilla Saline

6 oz. Chelts. 6/- doz.

Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites

4 oz. 6/-; 6 oz. 8/-; 8 oz. 10/3 doz.

Witch Hazel Fluid Extract

4 oz. 7/-; 8 oz. 13/- doz.

All Prices are subject to Trade Discount.

Various Styles of Labels for Packed Drugs.

A complete series of Labels can be reserved for the exclusive use of any Pharmacist, in his locality, on receipt of an assorted order for a reasonable quantity.

Samples forwarded on request.

Fig. 1442



Fig. 538 c.



Fig. 1388

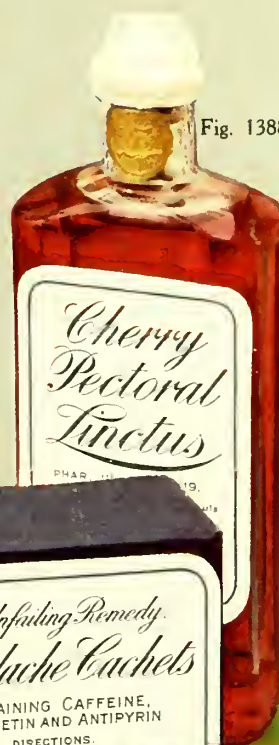


Fig. 1662



Fig. 624



Fig. 1506



Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

CONDENSED LIST OF PACKED DRUGS

As illustrated for Style of Labels on page 7.

Asthma Cure In tins, 6/6 doz.	Extract of Malt Amber glass round or oval jars. ½ lb. 5/-; 1 lb. 8/6; 2 lb. 15/- doz.	Extract of Malt and Cod-Liver Oil Porcelain jars. ½ lb. 5/9; 1 lb. 9/6; 2 lb. 16/6 doz
Coca Wine Hocks, 12 oz. 16/-; 24 oz. 28/- doz. Wines, ½ bott. 14/-; botts. 26/- doz.	Extract of Malt Porcelain jars. ½ lb. 5/-; 1 lb. 8/6; 2 lb. 15/- doz.	Extract of Malt and Cod-Liver Oil Amber glass wide mouth bottles. 8 oz. 7/6; 12 oz. 9/6; 16 oz. 11/6 doz
Cod-Liver Oil, Norwegian 4 oz. 3/4; 8 oz. 5/3; 12 oz. 7/3 doz.	Extract of Malt Amber wide mouth bottles. 8 oz. f.c. 7/-; 12 oz. 8/6; 16 oz. 11/- doz.	Petroleum Emulsion W.G. flat or panelled emulsions. 6 oz. 5/9; 8 oz. 7/-; 12 oz. 10/3 doz
Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion W.G. flat or panelled emulsions. 6 oz. 6/-; 8 oz. 7/3; 12 oz. 10/3 doz.	Extract of Malt and Cod-Liver Oil Amber glass round or oval jars. ½ lb. 5/9; 1 lb. 9/6; 2 lb. 16/6 doz.	Comp. Syr. of Glycerophosphates Wrapped, 4 oz. 7/6; 8 oz. 12/6 doz

CONDENSED LIST OF TOILET SOAPS

Supplied in Bulk, wrapped in Fancy Wrappers or packed in Fancy Boxes.

Stamped with Fancy Name or Pharmacist's own Name and Address Free with orders of 5 gross and upwards.

The charge for Special Moulds averages about 1/- per letter.

TABLETS IN BULK

Oval Series 26/-; Small Ovals, 18/- gross tablets.	Oblong Series 30/- gross tablets.	Medallion Series 18/- gross tablets.	Square Series 24/- gross tablets
Round Series 24/- gross tablets.	Lily Series 20/- gross tablets.	Long Series 22/- gross tablets.	Wedgwood Series 28/- gross tablets

IN FANCY COLOURED WRAPPERS

Oval Series Wrapped, 27/6 gross.	Oblong Series Wrapped, 31/6 gross.	Wedgwood Series Wrapped, 29/6 gross.
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IN FANCY LETTERPRESS WRAPPERS

Oval Series Wrapped, 27/- gross.	Oblong Series Wrapped, 31/- gross.	Wedgwood Series Wrapped, 29/- gross.
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PACKED IN FANCY BOXES

Figs. 790, 791 Containing Oval Series .. 8/- doz. boxes .. Wedgwood Series 8/6	Figs. 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804 Fancy coloured Wedgwood pattern, various shades. Containing Oval Series .. 8/- doz. boxes .. Wedgwood Series 8/6 Oblong Series .. 9/-	Fig. 792 Fancy coloured design. Containing Oval Series .. 9/- doz. boxes .. Wedgwood Series 9/6 Oblong Series .. 10/-
Fig. 799 Fancy coloured Lily design. Containing Lily Series .. 6/6 doz. boxes		

All Prices are subject to Trade Discount.

The "Border" and "Buff" Series of Packed Drugs.

Fig. 183



Fig. 325 w.



Fig. 586



Fig. 688

Supplied with Pharmacist's own
name and address printed free on labels with
orders of three dozen and upwards.

A complete illustrated
Price List forwarded
on request.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

TOILET SOAPS.

A distinct style of Wrapper and Box can be reserved for the exclusive use of a Pharmacist in his locality.

A Chemist's own name and address will be printed free on Wrappers and Box Tops with orders of four dozen boxes and upwards.

A complete illustrated Price List on application.

For Prices see page

Fig. 768



Fig. 805



Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



